

April, 1973

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1973

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
11-15 (12-14). Tomorrow
day's temp. 12-15 (12-15). Low-
cloudy, showers. Temp. 10-14.
CHANNING: Moderate. BOMBS:
7-10 (10-10). NEW YORK: Rainy.
(10-11). Yesterday's temp. 64-69.

11



Nixon being warmly greeted by crowd after his Armed Forces Day speech.

Nixon Sees Hanoi Balk On GI Data Demands Details On Missing Men

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NORFOLK, Va., May 20 (NYT). President Nixon said yesterday that Hanoi had "persisted in violations" of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement and had failed to provide adequate information about the fate of missing American servicemen.

"The cooperation which North Vietnam promised to give in making a full accounting for

Transportation refusal by Saigon snags probe of alleged U.S. raids in South Vietnam. Page 4

Americans missing in action has not been satisfactory," the President told an Armed Forces Day crowd alongside the aircraft carrier Independence, which returned to Norfolk on short notice for the occasion.

"We must and we will insist that this promise, this pledge, this solemn agreement be kept," he said.

It was Mr. Nixon's first tough comment on the question of the missing servicemen, most of whom were shot down over North Vietnam and Laos during air raids. He has been urged by former prisoners of war and others to bring pressure on Hanoi for a fuller accounting.

The President, who seemed relaxed and confident during his brief speech, did not mention the Watergate scandal, either directly or indirectly. He praised the military, spoke of his own foreign-policy initiatives and promised continuing efforts to put a true cease-fire into effect in Vietnam.

"It would be a crime against the memory of those Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice for peace in Indochina, and a serious blow to this country's ability to be a leader, constructively, elsewhere in the world," he said.

"For us to stand by and permit the settlement reached in Paris to be systematically destroyed, in an apparent allusion to the bombing of Cambodia, which has been challenged by Congress, the President added: 'That is why we are continuing to take the necessary measures to insist that all parties to the agreement keep their word and live up to their obligations.'

About 15,000 persons, mostly servicemen and their families, heard Mr. Nixon's speech. He was warmly received.

The President came here from Camp David, Maryland, where Mr. Nixon said that he would be ready at his meetings with Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union beginning on June 18, to seek additional ways to limit strategic nuclear arms to expand mutually advantageous trade relations and, together with our allies, to work toward mutual and agreed reductions of the level of armed forces in Central Europe."

But he rejected proposals for deep cuts in budget appropriations for the armed forces.

"There could be no more dangerous formula for failure in these negotiations, and no more dangerous invitation for other powers to break the peace," Mr. Nixon said, "than for us to send the President of the United States to the conference table as the head of the second strongest nation in the world."

Advice and Consent
The legislation would abolish the two positions 30 days after enactment and provide for their immediate re-establishment. The President, in order to keep Mr. Ash and Mr. Malachuk in office, would have to reappoint them, subject to advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Nixon said in his veto message, "I do not dispute congressional authority to abolish an office or to specify appropriate standards by which the officers may serve. But the power of the Congress to terminate an office cannot be used as a back-door method of circumventing the President's power."



Leonid I. Brezhnev in Mercedes 450 SLC presented to him by Bonn government.

Gifted Soviet Driver Delays Bonn Signing

BONN, May 20 (AP).—Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev delayed his arrival for the signing of three Soviet-German co-operation agreements yesterday by 10 minutes so he could try out a new sports coupe presented to him by Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Bonn spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar said that, immediately upon receiving the car, Mr. Brezhnev hopped behind the wheel of the silver-gray Mercedes 450 SLC and drove around in the vicinity of his hilltop, maximum security residence near Bonn.

"The security officials were not inconsiderably excited," Mr. von Wechmar reported.

Mr. Brezhnev, a car enthusiast, already has a Cadillac presented to him by President Nixon during their 1972 Moscow summit. Earlier, he received a Citroën-Maserati from French President Georges Pompidou. He also owns a Rolls-Royce.

For official travel around Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev uses a Russian Zil.

Brezhnev Focuses On Trade

Brandt Is Seeking Gains on Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, May 20 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt and Leonid I. Brezhnev settled down today to the main business of the Soviet Communist party chief's visit here—intensive private talks about future relations between their two countries.

The two leaders, joined at intervals by key aides, spent the day in almost continuous discussions. They relaxed only for lunch and for a small dinner given by Mr. Brandt, and even then they continued their talks while eating.

Yesterday they signed three agreements to promote greater economic and cultural cooperation. But the official harmony was marred by some discordant notes in the background. Clashes between police and anti-Brezhnev demonstrators resulted in mass arrests and forced the cancellation of tentative plans for Mr. Brezhnev to visit the Ruhr city of Dortmund tomorrow.

300 Masses Detained
This decision was made after police in Dortmund temporarily detained more than 300 members and supporters of the Maoist-leaning Communist party of Germany.

One of the agreements signed provides for greater efforts to increase trade and technological cooperation. Another is designed to promote expanded contacts on the cultural, academic and journalistic level between the two countries. The third accord, involving civil aviation, will give the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, landing rights in West Germany and the German line, Lufthansa, a route to the Far East by way of Moscow.

A special significance is the spelling out of Bonn's right to represent West Berlin in implementing the cultural and economic agreements. The air traffic accord recognizes, in principle, Lufthansa's right to use the West Berlin airport.

These Berlin clauses are regarded as a sign of how anxious the Russians were to get the economic agreement lined up for signature. Moscow's desire for greater access to West German technology appears to be one of the main motivations behind Mr. Brezhnev's strategy of reconciliation with Bonn, and in pursuit of this the Russians made important concessions on the touchy Berlin question.

Another sign of the importance played by trade and technology in Mr. Brezhnev's visit was his meeting yesterday afternoon with a group of important German industrialists and businessmen. Sources indicated that an agreement seems certain for German assistance in building a \$1-billion steel plant in Siberia and Mr. Brezhnev is known to be anxious for even greater technological aid and trade deals with German industry.

Spokesmen said that today Mr. Brandt and Mr. Brezhnev discussed such questions of East-West détente as the European security conference, being prepared in Helsinki, and the talks on military force reductions now under way in Vienna.

Since West Germany and the Soviet Union are key players in both sets of negotiations, their talks here are expected to have a direct effect on the progress of the Helsinki and Vienna discussions. In particular, Mr. Brandt is believed ready to tell Mr. Brezhnev that the Soviet Union is committed to the Helsinki process.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

On McCord's Clemency Report

Senate Plan to Question Nixon

WTN, May 20 (NYT). J. Ervin, D., N.C., said today that the Senate Watergate investigation will question or denounce statements from Nixon about any involvement in the scandal.

Ervin, by convicted burglar James W. McCord, said that the committee's hearings will question or denounce statements from Nixon about any involvement in the scandal.

The committee's televised hearings resume Tuesday with McCord still the witness. He is expected to be questioned closely about his statement Friday that as security chief of the Committee for the Re-election of the President he received daily intelligence reports from the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department.

Committee investigators said they will want to know whether government wiretap information was included.

McCord's testimony is likely to lead the committee to call Robert C. Marland, former head of the Internal Security Division, and later an elected senator, to the committee's hearing.

The Senate committee had planned to lay the groundwork at its hearings by proceeding first with the break-in at the Democratic party headquarters last May 30 and again on June 17, when McCord and four others were arrested.

But McCord's allegations disrupted that timetable. One immediate result was scheduling former White House aide John Caulfield next to testify so he can be questioned about McCord's statements that Mr. Caulfield offered executive clemency and that the President was aware of the offer and wanted to know about the results.

Sen. Ervin, while noting that McCord's testimony was hearsay, said he was impressed with the former re-election committee security coordinator as a witness.

Mr. Caulfield, Sen. Ervin said, "may corroborate McCord to a very substantial degree, and may testify he met McCord three times in January, as McCord said. Mr. Caulfield said Friday that he met with McCord and gave him 'certain messages from a high White House official.' But in a statement read for television cameras, he said there were some differences in his recollection of the meetings and McCord's Senate testimony. Mr. Caulfield did not say what the differences were."

The New York Times said yesterday that Mr. Caulfield has told Senate investigators that when he offered executive clemency to McCord, he was acting on the President's behalf.

Decrying 'Back-Door' Assault on Authority
Nixon Vetoes Bill on Budget Appointments
By John Herbers
WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT).—President Nixon, accusing the Congress of a "back-door" assault on presidential authority, has vetoed a bill that would require Senate confirmation of the director and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

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Iceland Bans U.K. Military Planes

British Warships Sail Into Cod War

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 20 (Reuters).—Banned by warships of the British Navy, British trawlers fished in disputed waters off Iceland today.

Iceland branded the British action in the cod war aggressive and said it might lodge charges before NATO or the UN Security Council.

As a first step in retaliation, Premier Olafur Johansson today banned all British military planes from landing at the NATO airfield at Keflavik.

British military aircraft have regularly used Keflavik, 30 miles west of Reykjavik, either as a base for North Atlantic patrols or for stopovers while going to and from North America.

The British Navy sailed in yesterday in response to urgent demands from trawlers for protection from Icelandic gunboats patrolling the 50-mile fishing limit claimed by Iceland last September but rejected as illegal by Britain and West Germany.

Soon after British frigates moved in late yesterday, the trawlers, which had earlier landed in their nets and stood outside the limit to escape harassing gunboats—headed back into the rich fishing grounds off the Icelandic coast.

Patrolling Icelandic gunboats today signaled that the British trawlers had "invaded" Icelandic waters.

Never Have So Few...
The pilot of a Coast Guard reconnaissance plane, Edvardsson, later told reporters: "Never have so few trawlers fished so little cod under the protection of such a strong naval force."

After flying along the coast, Mr. Edvardsson said he had seen 15 British trawlers protected by three British frigates, two support ships and two tugs.

He added: "We also saw helicopter and a Hawk-Siddley Nimrod reconnaissance plane from a base in Scotland circling overhead."

The Icelandic Coast Guard later reported that another big Nimrod jet had been spotted over the fishing banks.

Mr. Edvardsson said that the British vessels had formed a tight box-shaped formation near Eyjafjörður Skerry, about 20 miles inside the 50-mile limit.

The British vessels gathered there were the only ones sighted off Iceland today.

cannot engage in a naval fight with the British Navy."

It was not clear what action the British warships would take to protect the fishing vessels. The last time that the British Navy had come to the rescue of British trawlers in this way was 45 years ago, when Iceland pushed its fishing limits out to 12 miles.

Soviet Cooperation Talks

MOSCOW, May 20 (Reuters).—Iceland's Fisheries Minister, Ludvig Jóhannsson, visited Moscow for four days recently at the invitation of the Soviet

Ministry of Fisheries to discuss questions of scientific cooperation.

An Icelandic Embassy spokesman said yesterday.

He denied reports in Western Europe that Mr. Jóhannsson had raised with the Soviet authorities the possibility of leasing a Soviet gunboat to patrol Iceland's coastal fishing limits.

The spokesman said that it would be "quite wrong" to imagine that gunboats played any part in Mr. Jóhannsson's talks.

The spokesman said that the Soviet fishing fleet has sometimes approached Icelandic waters but has kept outside the 50-mile limit.

Crew's Thirst for Beer Wins Over Specimens From S. Pole

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 20 (AP).—The police were called aboard to investigate a mystery as the 4,816-ton British Polar Survey ship Bransfield sailed into Southampton Friday after journeying from the South Pole.

It was disclosed that specimens collected by scientists on the ice cap during a 1 1/2 years had disappeared somewhere between Antarctica and home. Sir Vivian Fuchs, director of the British Antarctic Survey, called it a disaster.

As Inspector Graham Swain conducted his inquiries aboard the ship, details of the case emerged from police and scientific circles.

When the Bransfield left the Antarctic with 41 scientists and support staff, it carried in its refrigerator some frozen samples of life at the South Pole.

Prawns and Beer
Blood samples taken from the scientists in extreme conditions were packed beside specimens of moss, miscellaneous birds and fish, 4,000 king-size prawns and several thousand tiny, shrimp-like creatures called amphipods.

Also in the refrigerator was the crew's supply of beer.

As the Bransfield steamed through the Fuchs, crewmen began making more frequent visits to the refrigerator for cold beers. The scientists complained that the opening of the doors was causing the temperature inside to rise, threatening the specimens.

"There was a disagreement—but that is too strong a word over beer cans," said scientist Andrew Clarke.

Nevertheless, Capt. Tom Woodfield finally placed the fridge out of bounds.

Some time later, the samples disappeared—presumably, they were tossed overboard.

Inspector Swain said it looked like a case of malice. He had two crewmen taken in for questioning. They were released yesterday pending forensic tests and other inquiries, a police spokesman said.

Sir Vivian said that the missing samples represented a loss of up to \$25,000 in work and effort.

Mr. Clarke, 24, to whom the prawns belonged, announced he will return to the South Pole to collect some more.

Demands Refused, Hostages Freed

Hijacked Venezuelan Airliner Back Home

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 20 (AP).—A Venezuelan airliner hijacked to Cuba returned here today with the 32 passengers and five crew members who were hostages of armed leftists on an erratic trip through five countries. The hijackers remained in Havana, after surrendering, but their status was not reported.

The plane, owned by Avensa, a domestic Venezuelan line, left Havana earlier in the day and made a refueling stop on the Caribbean island of Curaçao.

The four hijackers, three men and a woman, commandeered the plane Friday night during a domestic flight from Valera to Caracas. They had threatened to blow up the plane, with its crew and passengers, unless Venezuela freed 10 "political prisoners."

They forced the pilot to fly first to Curaçao, then to Panama, then to Mexico, and finally to Mexico City.

At the Mexico City airport, they threatened to blow up the plane and everyone in it, sitting in a four-hour deadline for their demand to be met. Then they shortened the deadline to 10 minutes.

"They are blackmailers," a Venezuelan diplomat in Mexico City said, maintaining his government's stand against dealing with hijackers.

But Miguel Nazar of the Mexican Interior Ministry boarded the plane and apparently dissuaded the hijackers from executing their threats. Shortly after the 10-minute deadline expired, the plane proceeded toward Havana with Mr. Nazar aboard.

At a stop back at Merida last night on the way to Cuba, the hijackers talked with newsmen at the foot of the airplane steps.

"The passengers have nothing against us and we have nothing against them," one hijacker said. "The airplane is Venezuelan government property, so we will blow it up when we get to Havana."

Cuban authorities later reported that the plane had arrived safely and that the passengers were tired but unharmed.

The Mexican government announced that Mr. Nazar had returned to Mexico City aboard a special Mexican government jet that was sent to Havana.

15 Bengali Prisoners Freed by Pakistan

NEW DELHI, May 20 (AP).—Pakistan released 15 Bengali military prisoners to India yesterday. They were the first Bengalis allowed out of Pakistan since almost 200,000 were stranded there by the 1971 war.

News reports said the soldiers seemed frail but were smiling and in good spirits as they stepped onto Indian soil at the Wagah border crossing point, 255 miles northwest of New Delhi. The Bengalis were greeted by a delegation from the Bangladesh High Commission in New Delhi.

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General Support
Is Still Issue
ere Purged

in Skylab's Workshop ses Poisonous Gases

By Thomas O'Toole

KENNEDY, May 20 (AP)—High temperatures in Skylab space station released some of the space agency's most poisonous gases yesterday.

The Skylab astronauts, including the first, Charles (Pete) Conrad, Joseph P. Allen, and Paul Weitz, were taking gas sniffing devices with them to test the cabin atmosphere.

The heat also caused chemical changes that released the carbon monoxide.

The complete purge of the atmosphere involved a slow bleed-off of the cabin and depressurizing the workshop. Officials said the cabin would be purged several times before the astronauts visit the workshop this Friday.

The plan is to fit some sensors to sample the air immediately upon entry and determine what levels of TDI (toluene diisocyanate) and carbon monoxide would have left, Dr. Hawkins said.

The crew will also wear commercial gas masks on entry that will filter out any of the toxic gases that remain.

Officials hope the sunshade will keep the workshop cool, which would continue as long as the temperatures inside the workshop are 100 degrees or more.

The astronauts will carry two sunshades made of a rip-proof material, thinner than a newspaper, that the shades have been sewn up into sail-like shapes that, when deployed, will fully protect the workshop from the sun's glare.

One shade can be attached to the workshop from the Apollo command craft as soon as the astronauts reach the space station. The other must be deployed from the airlock that connects the command craft to the workshop and cannot be done until next Saturday, the day after the crew arrives in earth orbit.

The astronauts will spend the first night inside their command craft without entering the workshop.

Two masked gunmen shot three men dead in an apparent gangland execution at a Paris café yesterday.

Terrified customers saw the victims killed while they were eating lunch when three men with stockings over their heads burst into the café and blazed away with automatic pistols.

Police sources said the dead men had long criminal records and added that the killings were probably part of a war between gangs operating mainly in Marseille and Lyons.

Three Gunned Down
At Paris Café Table

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Hoof and Mouth Disease Gains
In Austria; Regime Criticized

VIENNA, May 20 (Reuters).—Furious farmers are bitterly accusing the government of complicity and negligence in the handling of the worst outbreak of hoof and mouth disease ever recorded in Austria.

Communists in large areas of eastern Austria have been virtually paralyzed since May 1 when the authorities ordered the closure of schools and theaters in an attempt to contain the disease.

Church services were stopped in danger regions in the Burgenland and Lower Austria provinces. Farmers are practically forced to remain in quarantine on many infected farms.

Animals Slaughtered

More than 20,000 pigs and 3,000 cattle have been slaughtered since January, Austria has spent about \$5 million to combat the outbreak.

Slaughter houses are having difficulty coping with the situation and many infected carcasses are decaying in farms in the stricken regions.

Criticism of Austrian health authorities became particularly intense recently when newspapers reported dead animals had fallen off overloaded trucks during transport across infection-free areas.

There was another outcry when people living near Schwechat, 12 kilometers southeast of Vienna, found slaughtered animals infected with the disease strewn on a garbage heap.

Dangerous Cheating

The animals had been transported to Schwechat at night. The Austrian press and local inhabitants said this was "dangerous cheating by irresponsible authorities."

Voters Lift
on Jesuits
ferendum

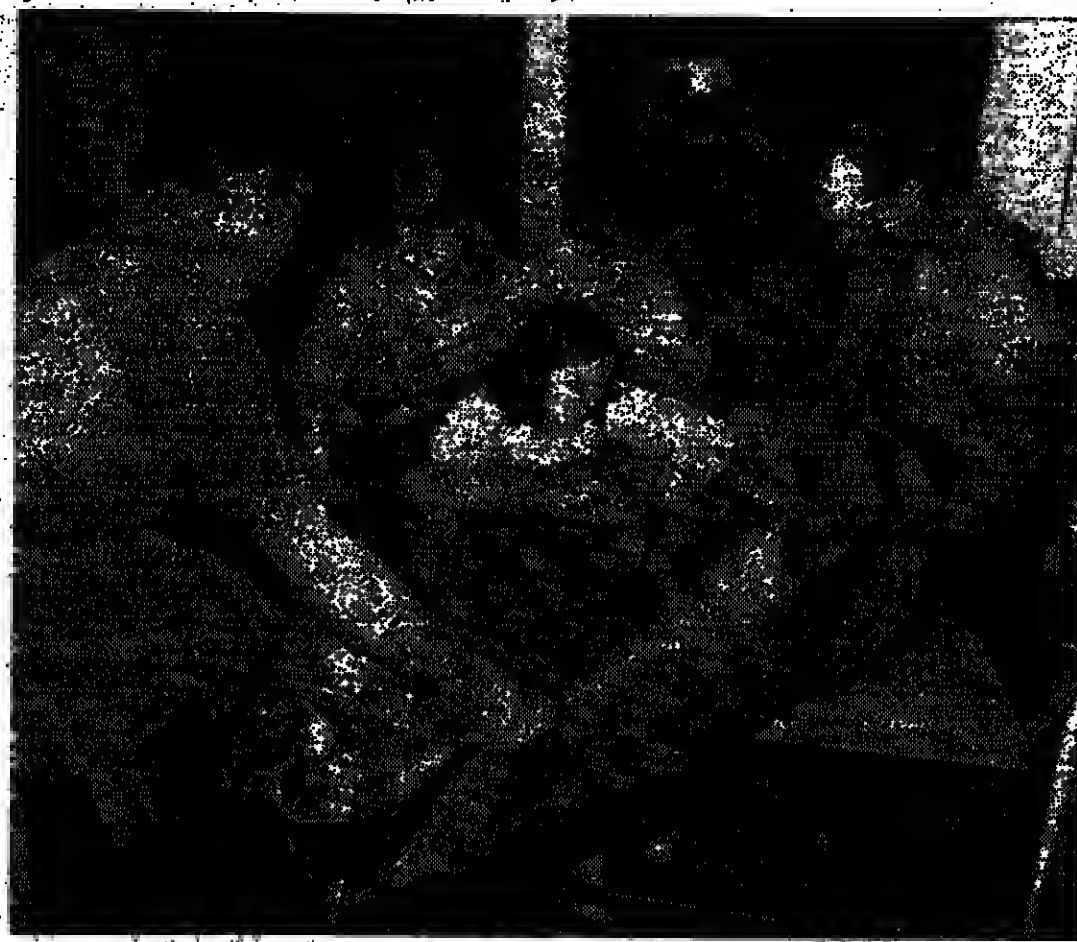
May 20 (Reuters).—A vote decided in a referendum that the Jesuits should be regarded as political enemies.

The Swiss Constitution prohibits the Jesuits and outlawing the order of new monasteries.

There are 81 Jesuits in Switzerland.

The government had proposed a vote with the two laws by which the Jesuits had been outlawed and the order of new monasteries.

The results of the referendum for Switzerland's 26 cantons and 23 cantons against the constitution.



Workers at Johnson Space Center in Houston sewing together materials which may be deployed by the astronauts over the crippled Skylab space station in orbit.

Labeled as Agent Provocateur

Radical Identified as 'Weatherman' for FBI

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT).—One of the most militant and outspoken members of the radical Weathermen organization during its peak period of violence, in late 1969 and early 1970, was an informant and agent provocateur for the FBI, private and government sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the informant, Larry D. Grantwohl, of Cincinnati, has acknowledged participating in bombings and violent demonstrations while working with various Weathermen groups around the country.

During 1970, the sources said, Mr. Grantwohl was often in direct contact with Guy L. Goodwin, the chief of the Department of Justice who was prosecuting criminal cases against the Weathermen. Such contact between an informant and a prosecutor is against Justice Department regulations, government sources said.

In testimony Friday before the Senate Watergate committee, James W. McCord Jr. said that he regularly received intelligence reports in early 1972 on anti-war and radical activities from the Internal Security Division and the FBI for possible political use.

McCord was then serving as security chief for the Nixon re-election committee.

It could not be learned whether similar reports on radical activities in 1969 were supplied to officials in the Nixon administration for possible political use.

'Absolutely a Provocateur'

Robert Burlingame, a former Weatherman who is now managing editor of Ramparts magazine in Berkeley, Calif., said:

"Larry was absolutely a provocateur. I can remember one meeting in Cincinnati where there was a discussion going on about the question of armed political resistance and the various bombings that had occurred. Grantwohl was absolutely a provocateur."

By early 1970, those Weathermen who had not been arrested or become disenchanted were forced to go underground to escape federal prosecution. Since then, according to Mr. Grantwohl, the young radicals have set up an elaborate communications system—using such code names as Thurn, Rose, Eagle and Lox—to talk to each other. Many apparently fled the country and are still being sought by federal authorities.

The precise details about Mr.

Jury Acquits 17 In 1971 Raid on Draft Board

CAMDEN, N.J., May 20 (AP).—Seventeen war protesters, including four Catholics, were found not guilty today of charges stemming from a 1971 raid on the draft board here.

The jury of five women and seven men deliberated for four days before handing up its verdict in what was known as the "Camden 28" trial. Ten of the 38 persons originally arrested in connection with the Aug. 21, 1971, raid and the destruction of draft board records were severed from the trial that began in U.S. District Court here on Feb. 5. Another pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor.

The Rev. Edward McGowan and the Rev. Edward Murphy, both of New York City, were each charged with one count of conspiracy while the 15 other defendants were charged with conspiracy, breaking and entering and destroying draft records.

A highlight of the trial was the testimony of FBI informer Robert W. Hardy, a 33-year-old contractor. He testified that the raid would not have taken place "without the FBI and me."

The defendants, who admitted participating in the raid, claimed that they had dropped plans for the raid until Mr. Hardy re-activated them. Mr. Hardy testified as a defense witness and said that he got the defendants' food and burglary tools which were paid for with FBI funds.

Detected in January

The disease was first registered in Austria in January following an epidemic in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Frontiers throughout most of Eastern Europe were sealed off in December and overland travel virtually came to a standstill in the East bloc.

Although imports of meat and livestock from the infected regions to Austria were partly barred, authorities were reluctant to impose a total ban last December. A Health Ministry spokesman said at the time that "there was no immediate fear of the disease spreading to Austria."

Now Czechoslovakia has closed its frontier with Austria, and East Germany and Hungary have started banning meat and sausage imports from Austria.

12 in U.S. Die As Chartered Vessel Sinks

Four Are Missing in
Party of Fishermen

NARRAGANSETT, R.I., May 20 (AP)—At least 12 persons were killed yesterday when a ferry that had been converted into a charter party boat sank seven miles south of Point Judith, the Coast Guard said.

Eleven others survived, officials said, and four persons were unaccounted for.

The cause of the sinking was not immediately determined, but the Coast Guard quoted one survivor as saying the boat "broke up" about 45 minutes after leaving Point Judith.

The 50-foot Comet, originally from Portland, Maine, was carrying passengers from North Kingstown and Point Judith for a day of fishing at Block Island, the Coast Guard said.

Skipper a Victim

The owner-skipper was identified as William Jackson of Cumberland, R.I. Police said Mr. Jackson was among the dead. All the dead were from Rhode Island.

Most of the victims were friends or relatives of one another. The survivors and the dead apparently were in the water for six hours before being picked up.

Police said survivors gave conflicting stories of the cause of the disaster. "Some say it was failure of the engine," an officer said, and others "too many people on one side."

George Albrecht, a South County Hospital official, said various accounts from survivors indicated the boat capsized.

"Apparently there were too many people on one side and the boat started to list and take on water. The captain told people to move away from that side, and everyone ran to the other side, causing the boat to capsize. It apparently began sinking stern first."

Navy frogmen planned a search of the hull for any trapped victims. The vessel's bow was said to be just slightly above the water.

Charged With Conspiracy

In June 1970, Mr. Grantwohl and 14 others—including Mr. Burlingame, now of Ramparts magazine—were charged in Detroit with conspiring to bomb police and military installations in Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Los Angeles.

Most of the government's information about these conspiracies, the sources said, was supplied by Mr. Grantwohl during secret appearances before the Detroit grand jury. The government later dropped its charges against Mr. Grantwohl.

Mr. Grantwohl, who now lives with his wife and child in the San Francisco area under FBI protection, is said to have authorized last year a publishing company in Columbus, Ohio, to prepare a book about his experiences as an informant. The book is tentatively entitled: "The Bombers: I Was a Weatherman for the FBI."

No photographs of Mr. Grantwohl were available—he is convinced, friends said, that he is in mortal danger from his former underground associates—but he has been described as being more than 6 feet tall, well-built and handsome.

Since last fall, sources said, Mr. Grantwohl apparently still on the FBI payroll—has been aiding federal prosecutors in connection with a San Francisco grand jury investigation into what Justice Department sources called the "Weathermen underground"—those persons who have been described as being more than 6 feet tall, well-built and handsome.

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France Rejects Cleaver Bid To Receive Political Asylum

PARIS, May 20 (Reuters).—France has decided not to give political asylum to American black militant Edridge Cleaver, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

The appeal for asylum was addressed to Prime Minister Pierre Messmer. It asked that Mr. Cleaver be given asylum under a clause of the French constitution that says: "Any man persecuted for his political ideas... must be received in France."

Mr. Cleaver's lawyer said at the time, "He is persecuted for political reasons in the United States. He has always fought for the liberty of the blacks and against racism in the United States."

Mr. Cleaver, who has split with Black Panther leaders still in the United States, fled America in 1968. He went first to Cuba and then to Algeria after his parole was revoked following a gun battle which took place when police raided a Black Panther building in Oakland, Calif.

But he disappeared from his home in Algeria following disagreements with Algerian authorities.

Reports here have said that Mr. Cleaver has been in hiding in France for at least the last three weeks and that the U.S. Embassy put pressure on the French government to turn down Mr. Cleaver's request.

Neither point could be confirmed, however. The Interior Ministry said it did not know where Mr. Cleaver was and an embassy spokesman said the embassy, so far as he knew, had taken no action.

It will be months before scientists know whether Thursday's explosions succeeded in their principal aim of freeing natural gas at an economical price.

But "significant changes" in some local wildlife habits resulted from the nuclear detonation, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said last night. He said there was no evidence of injured livestock or deer but that some small animals that burrow underground were killed when earth tremors from the blast caused their burrows to cave in. Plants, birds, fish and other animals were probably killed in cave-ins or rockfalls, he said.

Another effect is that the flow of springs in the area has increased. The spokesman said this effect had been predicted and the flow would return to normal in "a short time." One new outlet was created near an existing spring, within a mile of the site.

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Political Dispute in Managua Slows Recovery From Quake

By Marlene Simons

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 20 (UPI)—Every morning, poorly dressed men and boys enter the heart of Managua, the zone where 600 city blocks were crumbled by last December's earthquake, and begin sweeping dusty streets. They use their hands to pull wood and steel and often human remains from the rubble. The corpses and parts of bodies are set aside for burning but the wood and scrap metal are saved for reuse.

At day's end the workers return to their camp, stand in line for an hour for a plate of rice and beans and finally slump to sleep on the ground—under the trees where they have hung their belongings. Their salary is \$28 a month.

This is Nicaragua's Civil Brigade, the government's official reconstruction force. Financed by a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the brigade was formed to provide work for 5,000 but, on average, only 1,800 workers show up on any day. Many have dropped out to earn more in construction work; others leave after not getting work clothes and housing—as promised them, and as provided for in the AID grant.

Almost five months have passed since the earthquake left 10,000 persons dead, 20,000 injured and 350,000 homeless. The damage is now estimated at \$1 billion, the replacement cost at \$1.5 billion.

The slow manual labor of the Civil Brigade has made minimal impact on the miles of rubble downtown, the area which took the earthquake's greatest shocks—directly above nine geological faults.

There have long been reports that heavy equipment would come in to clear the zone effectively, but none has been seen since the U.S. Army engineers withdrew their bulldozers.

Despite continuing earth tremors, at least two-thirds of the original 460,000 inhabitants are said to have returned to the capital. The well-to-do are staying near the big-industry sites in the suburbs, where homes suffered only cracks and superficial damage, but the poor and the small businessmen, whose lives were centered on the inner city, are building shacks wherever they can.

Inevitably, speculation is driving up land prices in the suburbs. According to a local architect, much of this land has been bought by government officials and members of the family of President Anastasio Somoza, who have access to government plans for urban projects.

The government has joined a program to build a mall of 400 shops on the edge of town, but has halted some of the building plans drawn up by impatient small businessmen.

So far, the most generous assistance to Nicaragua's giant task of reconstruction has come from U.S. AID funds: Long-term loans of \$20.4 million and a gift of \$8.7 million have been made available for continuing food distribution, housing for the homeless, rubble removal and rebuilding efforts.

But the rebuilding of Managua on the same site, as announced by President Somoza, is still a subject of controversy. Many say that its nine geological faults are too great a risk to live with.

What worries many others is the thought that a new capital will be built to accommodate the same political system. A leading opponent of the Somoza family said: "We should be thinking of also building a new society, free from the nepotism, corruption, repression and the injustice of the past."

But Mr. Somoza, whose family has been in power since 1936 and whose economic empire emerged virtually unscathed from the earthquake, apparently sees no reason for political change and shows no sign of wanting to share his control over the country.



Jeanette Rankin

Dienné Costes

Obituaries:

Ex-Rep. Jeanette Rankin, 92, First Woman in U.S. Congress

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT)—Jeanette Rankin, 92, the first woman to serve in the U.S. Congress and the only representative who voted against the nation's entry into World Wars I and II, died Friday night at her apartment in Carmel, Calif.

Miss Rankin, a lifelong pacifist and one of the country's earliest women's suffragists, served only two terms in the House of Representatives, 1917 to 1919 and 1941 to 1943. But in both these terms, by an odd turn of history, the United States decided to go to war.

Her dissenting votes were consistent with her lifelong belief that violence cannot solve human disagreements.

Miss Rankin also introduced the first bill to grant women citizenship independent of their husbands, and authorized the first bill for government-sponsored instruction of hygiene in maternity and infancy.

A Republican from Missoula, Mont., she ran her campaigns on a peace platform. After leaving the Congress, she devoted her widely admired energy to peace organizations and women's activist groups.

Until her health began failing seriously last year, Miss Rankin's only concession to age was a cane and a slight weariness at seeing the mess she had been advocating for seven decades treated as if they were still radically new.

Dienné Costes

PARIS, May 20 (Reuters)—French aviation pioneer Dienné Costes, 80, who made the first Westward Transatlantic flight from Paris to New York, died Friday at his Paris home, his family said yesterday.

Col. Costes' arrival, along with his mechanic Maurice Bellonte, at Curtiss Field in Valley Stream, L.I., aboard their plane, the "Question Mark" on Sept. 2, 1930, was followed by a tumultuous welcome in the United States.

A highly decorated fighter pilot of World War I, Col. Costes later became a test pilot for the Breguet aircraft manufacturer.

He set a number of long-distance flying records in the late 1920s, flying with Mr. Bellonte to Africa and the Far East. But his role during the German occupation of France led to his arrest after the war on charges of collaboration and he spent 30 months in prison before being acquitted by a Paris court in 1949 after a long and controversial trial.

Dr. Alfred Fleisch

MAMMERIN, Switzerland, May 20 (Reuters)—Dr. Alfred Fleisch, 80, a Swiss specialist known for his work on blood circulation, respiration and nutrition, died here yesterday.

George P. Breakston

PARIS, May 20 (UPI)—George P. Breakston, 53, American actor, screenwriter, director and producer died here yesterday.

Mr. Breakston was born in Paris and grew up in the United States. He started in show business as a child star on Radio in New York in 1927. Later, in Hollywood, he appeared with Mickey Rooney in the Andy Hardy series.

During World War II, he was a photographic officer in the Signal Corps serving in the Pacific Theaters. After the war, he produced, directed or wrote more than a score of films in Japan, Africa and Europe.

He is survived by his wife, Emma of Paris and his mother, Mrs. Breakston.

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Saigon Rebuff Halts Probe Of U.S. Raids

Refuses to Transport Reds to Alleged Site

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 20.—The start of an investigation into alleged U.S. air attacks in South Vietnam was called off yesterday because the Saigon government refused to provide transportation and a safety guarantee for a Viet Cong liaison team.

Saigon officials said they would have provided the transportation if the Viet Cong had agreed to deploy a team at Bien Hoa, but that Saigon would not haul the Viet Cong to and from field investigations that should be handled from regional sites.

The Viet Cong team was to have joined the peacekeeping team at Bien Hoa, a regional site 15 miles northwest of Saigon. From Bien Hoa, the team and the Viet Cong had been scheduled to proceed to Loc Ninh, the Communist headquarters 75 miles north of Saigon, where U.S. air attacks were alleged to have been carried out.

The Communists, meanwhile, boycotted yesterday's meeting of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, which was called to arrange for the return of American dead. They charged that there had been new U.S. air strikes this week in violation of the cease-fire and they implied that the remains of scores of Americans who died in air crashes may not be returned.

The United States again denied that it has bombed in South Vietnam since the cease-fire went into effect Jan. 28.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, meanwhile, outlined a seven-year plan today for national development which, he said, would be carried out even though the Communists were preparing a new war.

In a radio broadcast, Mr. Thieu said that South Vietnam intended to maintain a strong military force because that, and not the Paris peace agreement, was the only guarantee for national security. He said that the seven-year plan would be carried out in the phases. It is aimed at making the South Vietnamese economy self-sufficient by 1980.

The first priority was to solve the problem of the war's one million refugees by the end of next year, he said. In the second phase, from 1975 to 1978, efforts would be made to attract foreign investment and encourage domestic investment, while cutting back on government expenditure.

The final phase, from 1977 to 1980, would be devoted to consolidating and developing national industries, which would make South Vietnam no longer dependent on foreign aid.

In Phnom Penh, authorities said that a Cambodian domestic airline DC-3 with 11 persons aboard, which crashed yesterday in the Parrot's Beak region of southeastern Cambodia, had been shot down.

U.S. F-4 Phantom jets, meanwhile, flew raids on Cambodian rebel positions today in support of an encircled government garrison, military sources said.

Lebanon Premier Withdraws His May 8 Resignation

BEIRUT, May 20 (UPI)—Premier Amin Hafez, who submitted his cabinet's resignation on May 8 at the height of clashes between the Lebanese Army and the Palestinian guerrillas, said yesterday he has withdrawn his resignation at President Suleiman Franjeh's request.

Mr. Hafez made the announcement after two lengthy talks with Mr. Franjeh. "I was summoned by the president tonight and told that he rejects my resignation and wants me to resume my post," Mr. Hafez said yesterday.

Mr. Hafez said he will work to consolidate Lebanon's security and stability and improve relations with neighboring Syria. Beirut radio said the cabinet will meet Wednesday under Mr. Franjeh's chairmanship.

Egypt Forces Belgian Jet Down

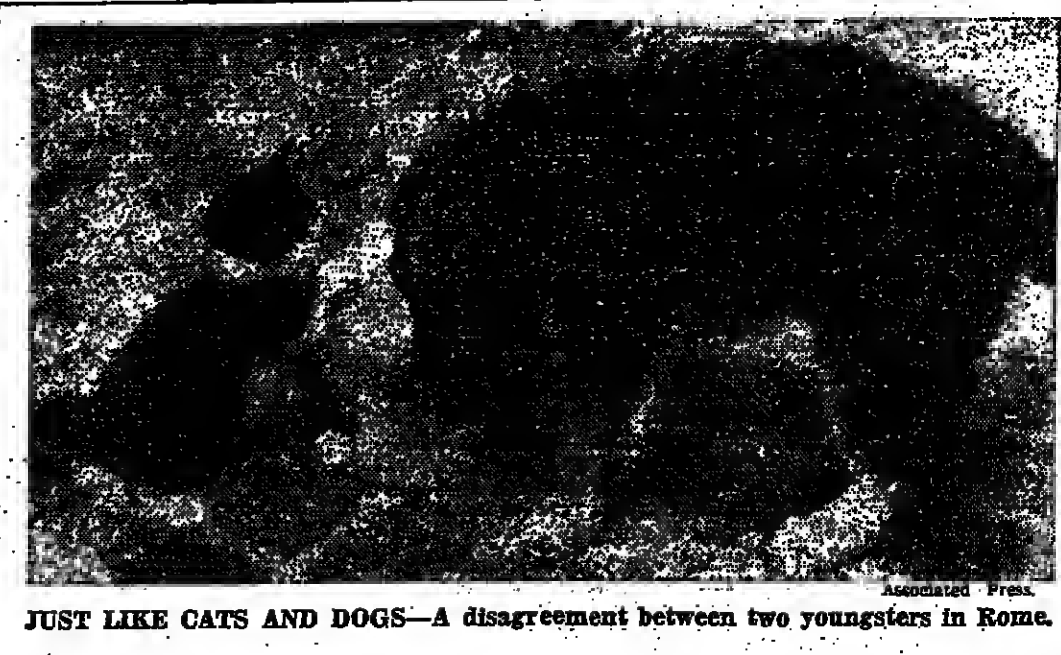
BRUSSELS, May 20 (Reuters)—Egyptian authorities have forced a Belgian Boeing-707, with 45 passengers and eight crewmen aboard to land at Cairo Airport, Sabena airline said tonight.

The Middle East News Agency reported from Cairo that the jet was ordered to land after officials said it had entered Egyptian airspace without permission. But a Sabena spokesman said the airline had not been told why the plane on a scheduled flight from Brussels to Dar-es-Salaam—had been ordered down.

Zanzibar to Execute 9
ZANZIBAR, May 20 (Reuters)—A Zanzibar peoples court yesterday sentenced to death nine persons who had pleaded guilty to charges of treason in connection with the assassination last year of the island's ruler, Sheikh Abeid Karume. A further 73 persons who have pleaded not guilty to the treason charges are to go on trial June 5.

In eighth-round play earlier in the day, the Aces inflicted the first defeat on Italy, 11-9, while Indonesia scored its first victory, 15-6, over Brazil.

The standings after nine rounds: Italy, 129; Aces, 106; Brazil, 84; United States, 73; Indonesia, 58.



JUST LIKE CATS AND DOGS—A disagreement between two youngsters in Rome.

2 Major Lacks: Transport, Objectivity

The Frustrations of Policing the Truce

By Fox Butterfield

VINH LONG, South Vietnam, May 20 (NYT)—When the urgent message came, the Hungarians were fishing the Indonesians were playing badminton with a Vietnamese secretary in hot pants and gold high-heeled shoes, and the Poles were watching.

There had been another Communist attack on a government outpost and there had been more than 20 casualties, the local South Vietnamese commander asserted. He wanted the team from the International Commission of Control and Supervision to investigate.

"We can't get there so there's nothing we can do about it," said Maj. Robert Stewart, chief of the two-man Canadian team in Vinh Long, as he sat at the bar on the roof of the commission's villa.

Like the 26 other local teams and seven regional teams scattered around South Vietnam, the group here at Vinh Long, 80 miles south of Saigon in the center of the Mekong Delta, has been hamstrung by the commission's own restrictions on transportation.

Helicopters can no longer be used for investigation; since the Communists shot down two commission helicopters early last month in northern Quang Tri Province, the commission has grounded the flights. Boats, essential in the swampy and often roadless delta, particularly now during the rainy season—are unavailable because the Poles and Hungarians say they have not been approved as official vehicles.

Artillery firing heard
As Maj. Stewart put down the message and ordered a beer, government artillery sounded in the distance, supporting the besieged outpost, and a flight of South Vietnamese Air Force F-5 fighters streaked overhead. Although the artillery and air strikes were violations of the cease-fire, neither the fishermen nor the badminton players looked up.

Despite the limitations on its mobility, the Vinh Long team has actually been one of the busiest in the country. There has been more fighting in the area this spring than there was last year during the big Communist offensive, local officials say, with an average of 12 incidents a month since the cease-fire agreement was signed in January.

Even when the team's two officers from each of the four delegations, plus Polish and Hungarian interpreters—can get to the site of a reported violation, they seldom agree on what they see.

The week before last, for instance, the team was asked by the local South Vietnamese representative of the Joint Military Commission to examine a new 300-foot-long concrete bridge that had been demolished by explosives during the night.

The Canadians and Indonesians concluded that the incident was clearly the work of a highly trained Communist saboteur unit.

According to other team members, the Polish team leader, a career officer of the spit-and-polish school, was outraged by the sloppy way in which the South Vietnamese had guarded the bridge. "He practically screamed at the guards for sleeping on duty," an amused officer recalled. But the Poles did not file a report on responsibility for the explosion.

The Hungarians found that "due to the lack of evidence, it can be concluded that the bridge was in need of repair and it was blown up by the South Vietnamese authorities instead of taking it down."

Such findings, which the Canadians describe as ridiculous, have helped create tensions among team members.

Makes You Boil
"When you go out in the field and find nine civilian bodies mangled by mortar shells, and then the Poles say it was all caused by a mortar guard, it just makes you boil," remarked an officer who has been on several teams in the delta.

The Vinh Long team, like its regional headquarters in Can Tho, has filed several unanimous reports accusing the South Vietnamese of cease-fire violations, usually for firing artillery. But so far the team has not been able to complete a unanimous report finding against the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong.

The officers' view of their effectiveness as a peace-keeping body varies from country to country and individual to individual. Lt. Col. Josef Komlosi, the Hungarian leader in Can Tho, insisted in a recent interview that the commission had been "effective in preserving the Paris agreement."

Col. Komlosi, a ruggedly built man with a broad, ruddy face, believed that the Americans and the South Vietnamese are to blame for all the violations in his region.

"We have not found any evidence of PRG violations," he said with assurance, explaining that all the evidence of Communist violations produced by the South Vietnamese appeared to have been fabricated.

Maj. Stewart, the Canadian representative, said he did not think the commission had really been able to stop the fighting. "But the Vietnamese people still seem to believe that we have a kind of black magic in our flags, that we can do something," he continued. "They always come running out to us wherever we go."

SAIGON, May 20 (AP)—Hanoi charged today that the United States is making new reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam. It said that the flights "have a negative effect" on the talks in Paris between Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger.

There was no immediate comment from U.S. officials in Saigon. They have publicly acknowledged that unmanned reconnaissance flights have been carried out in the past over North Vietnam, involving pilotless aircraft called drones.

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Austrian Jet Delayed
TEL AVIV, May 20 (UPI)—An Austrian Airlines jet with 61 persons aboard returned to the airport here today 30 minutes after its departure when an unidentified caller told the airport a bomb was aboard, police said.

The DC-9 flight to Vienna was evacuated and airport security men checked the airplane and luggage. No bomb was found, and the plane departed again.

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Zanzibar to Execute 9
ZANZIBAR, May 20 (Reuters)—A Zanzibar peoples court yesterday sentenced to death nine persons who had pleaded guilty to charges of treason in connection with the assassination last year of the island's ruler, Sheikh Abeid Karume. A further 73 persons who have pleaded not guilty to the treason charges are to go on trial June 5.

Aces, Italians Advance
In Bridge Qualifying
GUARUJA, Brazil, May 20 (NYT)—With six qualifying rounds remaining to be played in the world team championship here, it has become a case of Italy first, the Aces, of Dallas, second and the rest nowhere.

The two favored teams moved farther ahead of their rivals in the ninth-round play last night, when Italy slaughtered the United States, 19-1, and the Aces did almost as well in beating Indonesia, 18-2.

In eighth-round play earlier in the day, the Aces inflicted the first defeat on Italy, 11-9, while Indonesia scored its first victory, 15-6, over Brazil.

The standings after nine rounds: Italy, 129; Aces, 106; Brazil, 84; United States, 73; Indonesia, 58.

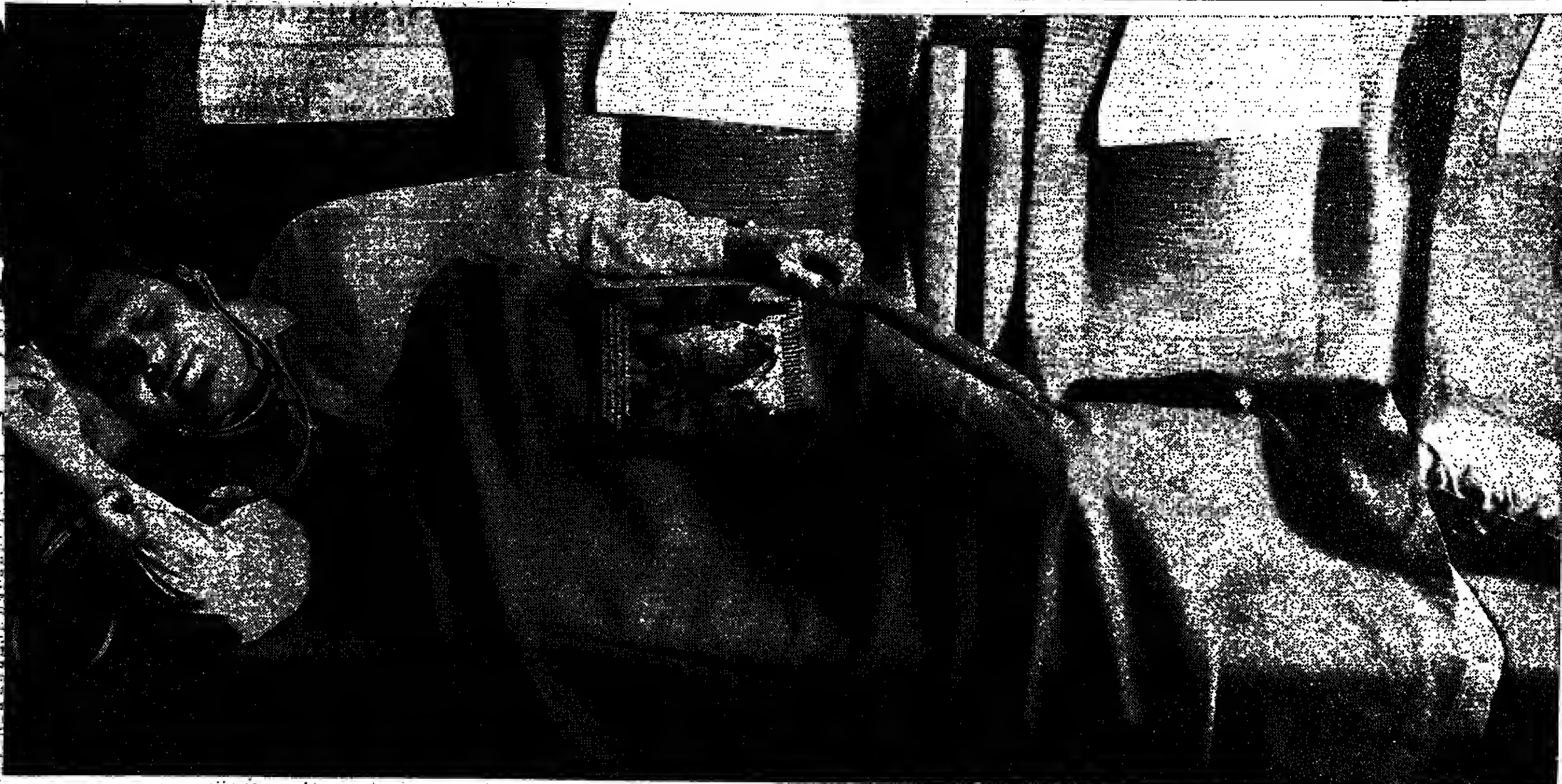
Cholera Kills 73 on Bali
JAKARTA, May 20 (AP)—Seventy-three persons have died of cholera since January in three areas on the island of Bali—Gianyar, Badung and Buleleng—the Health Department announced.

Lon Nol Goes
To Seaside for
10 Days' Rest
PHNOM-PENH, May 20 (AP)—Cambodia's ailing President Lon Nol went to the port and seaside resort of Kompong Som today for 10 days' rest.

An official said that soon after his return to Phnom Penh, Marshal Lon Nol would leave for medical treatment in the United States.

The 59-year-old president suffered a stroke in February, 1971, that left his left side partly paralyzed. Sources said his condition has deteriorated in the last several months.

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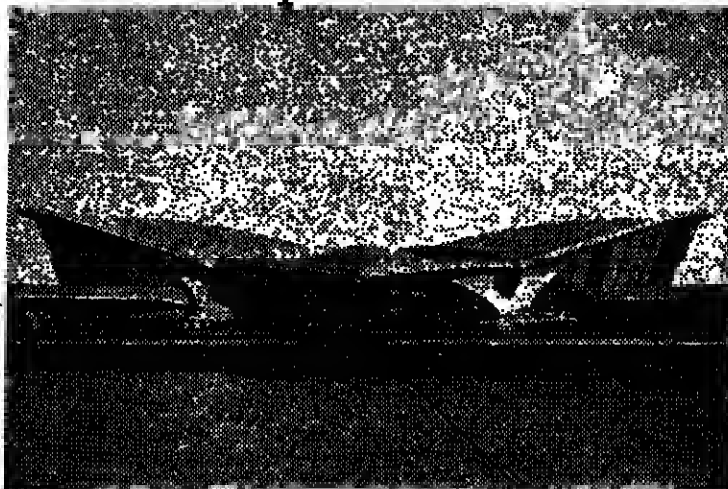
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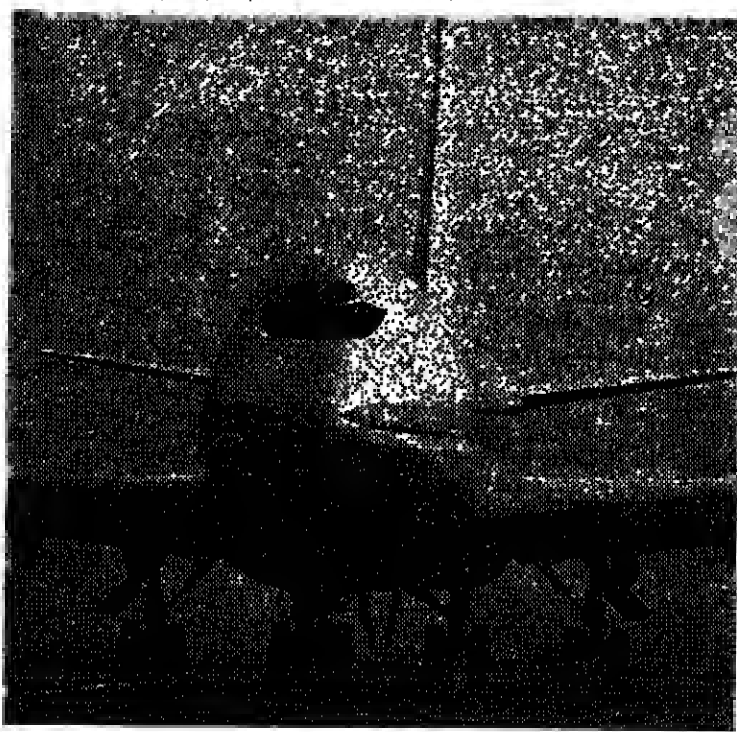
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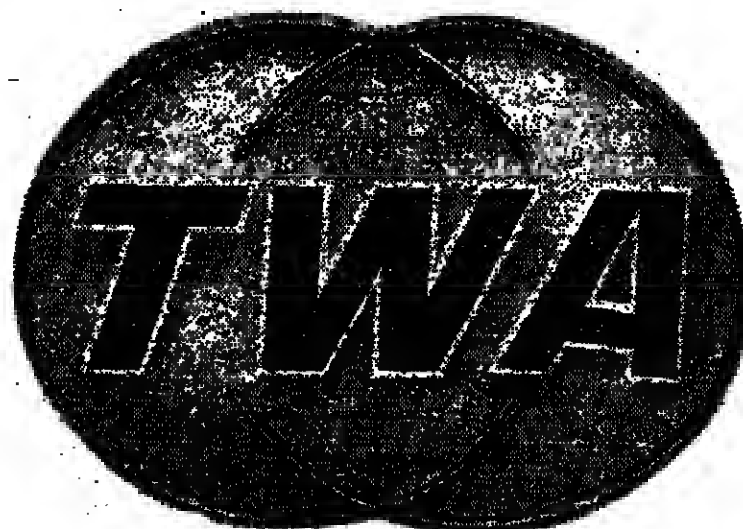


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Archibald Cox of Harvard

Confident Prober In Bugging Inquiry

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Whether in a morning suit with tails, arguing a case before Supreme Court justices or lecturing a law class at Harvard in a three-piece suit, his six-foot, somewhat gaunt frame has always been taut. "He's ramrod straight," a former colleague says. Archibald Cox is a "ramrod" in more than appearance. He carried the traits to his personality—"he's friendly, but not warm." As to his judgment—"when he makes up his mind, he's rigid," said one colleague of Mr. Cox, who was named Friday as the special prosecutor in the Watergate case.

One former assistant attorney general recalled Mr. Cox's stubbornness as solicitor general, the 3d-ranking official in the Justice Department, with responsibility for arguing the government's cases before the Supreme Court. "We had one case, *Preston vs. the United States*, involving the right of government officials to search automobiles brought to police headquarters. Archie felt there was no justification for the government's position, he refused to make the arguments before the court and we lost the case," he recalled.

But while Mr. Cox was solicitor general, during the Kennedy administration, he also gained a reputation as the "Willie Mays of Supreme Court lawyers."

His confidence—some call it arrogance—led Mr. Cox to lecture the Supreme Court justices.

"The first year he was solicitor general, in 1961," a former Justice Department official recalled, "I saw him lecture the court like they were nine law students. He was explaining the law in a labor case—he's an expert on labor law—and there wasn't a peep out of the justices. He won the case, as I recall, 9 to 0."

Mr. Cox, who still favors a short crewcut, although he was 61 years old Thursday and his hair is gray, is now Winston professor of law at Harvard, a chair he has held since 1965 when he resigned as solicitor general.

He has not had a placid career as a professor. From 1969 to 1971, he played a major role in negotiating with the student dissidents—war demonstrators, protesters of the killings at Kent State and women liberationists.

"He can take a lot of pressure and keep going on course," said Daniel Steiner, the general counsel at Harvard and a former student of Mr. Cox. "He's unfappable."

His talent and patience were also tested in 1968, when he was named chairman of the five-man committee inquiring into the cause of the disturbances at Columbia University.

Mr. Cox was born in Plainfield, N. J., the son of a patent lawyer. His ties are to New England. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., studied history and economics at Harvard College and received his law degree, magna cum laude, from Harvard Law School.

After graduating in 1937, he became a law clerk for the famous Judge Learned Hand of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. A year later, he became an associate in a Boston law firm and in 1941 came to Washington. He was on the staff of the National Defense Mediation Board, then appointed to the office of solicitor general and, in 1943, he became an associate solicitor in the Department of Labor.

When he was 34, only a year after he returned to Harvard, he became one of the youngest men to hold a professorship there. For the next 15 years he taught at Harvard, where one of his students in 1946 was Elliot L. Richardson, the man who selected him as the special prosecutor.

In 1952, Mr. Cox headed the Wage Stabilization Board, but he resigned four months later when President Truman overruled the board's decision to lower to \$1.50 a day the \$1.90-a-day raise that John L. Lewis had negotiated for the United Mine Workers.

His expertise in labor law first brought Mr. Cox to the attention of John F. Kennedy. For several years, he was a labor arbitrator and proposed many revisions of the Taft Hartley Act. By 1958, he was one of Kennedy's closest labor advisers and the relationship carried over into the 1960 presidential campaign, in which he was considered a key member of the Kennedy brain trust. The President rewarded him with the position of solicitor general.

Mr. Cox now lives on a farm in Wayland, Mass., with his wife, Phyllis, and spends much of his leisure time growing corn and cucumbers. The couple, who have three children, also have a farm in Maine where they spend some time. He reads mystery thrillers, goes horseback riding with his wife and takes an occasional drink of bourbon.



TASK AHEAD—Archibald Cox meeting newsmen Friday after being named as Watergate prober.

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The Watergate Case as Seen Abroad

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Although the Watergate scandal has raised doubts among some officials about President Nixon's ability to conduct a vigorous foreign policy, overseas criticism of the administration has been light and American foreign relations so far do not appear to have suffered any significant damage.

A detailed survey by correspondents of The New York Times also indicates that despite the heavy overseas news coverage of Watergate, there has been no rise in anti-Americanism.

In fact, the contrary seems to be the case. Time after time, officials and newsmen have expressed admiration for the American system of checks and balances and for the doggedness of a free press in bringing the affair to light.

In some countries with a long tradition of corruption in high places, there were expressions of surprise that Americans could get so excited about Watergate.

These other points were made by the survey:

● Two forms of allied concern have been voiced privately. European allies, for instance, have expressed apprehension that the Nixon administration's handling of the Watergate case might lead to a weakening of the Democratic Party's support for the United States.

● The Soviet Union and China, which in the past would have seized on Watergate as "proof" of the decline of capitalism, have said nearly nothing about Watergate, in line with their improved relations with Washington. Some fairly bland articles have appeared in the Soviet and Chinese press.

● At Mr. Nixon's command, the American foreign policy machinery has been operating at full capacity, despite—or as skeptics say, because of—Watergate. In addition to Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Nixon will be meeting soon with President Pompidou of France and still plans to visit Europe and Latin America this year. Although Congress is reeling from the bombing of Cambodia, Henry A. Kissinger went to Paris for new talks with Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, on cease-fire proposals. The survey indicated no impairment of American Embassy operations because of Watergate.

● Although Mr. Nixon is not a popular figure abroad, his foreign policy achievements have been widely admired. This has led to expressions of concern, in places such as Israel, over what the future might bring if he were forced to leave office.

In many parts of the world, the Watergate affair has been a major source of safe conversation. Nowhere is this the case more than in South Vietnam. There, despite government apprehension about the impact of the scandal, the American aid, the press has been having a field day, noting that the United States is no less corrupt than Vietnam.

Vietnamese seem to love intrigue, mystery and complex and surreptitious organizations. They feel there is something about the Watergate case that they find fascinating. A country-by-country breakdown of the survey follows:

Argentina

Largely because of the attention focused on the recent election victory of the Peronists and the friction among the Peronists, the military and the urban guerrillas, Watergate has been virtually ignored in the press and in official circles. Even militants with a passionate interest in politics show no interest in it.

Britain

The Watergate case is viewed with extreme seriousness at the highest levels. Prime Minister Edward Heath and his aides like Mr. Nixon and want to see him remain in office. They would like to see him emerge less tainted than he now appears to them.

Officials fear that as a result of Watergate, Mr. Nixon's relations with Congress will deteriorate and that the President will not get the trade bill that would allow him to leave Europe.

Moreover, there is some private concern that Watergate has weakened Mr. Nixon's bargaining position with the Russians.

So far, British and American officials are agreed that American foreign policy has not been damaged. The press covers the spectrum of opinion and British interest seems to be growing. But it does not seem to grasp the complexities.

Canada

There has been no official reaction to Watergate, but press coverage is nearly as extensive as in the United States and dominates the news. It is overwhelmingly an expression of shock and dismay, a favorite re-

China

action of Canadians to shortcomings of their big, powerful neighbor.

Since Mr. Nixon has never been popular in Canada, Canadians tend to find him, rather than the presidency, or the American system, vulnerable.

France

Although France objects strongly to many of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy proposals, particularly those dealing with the "new Atlantic charter," French officials seem to regard the Watergate affair as a passing episode, while opposition papers, seeing similarities with the French government, draw moral lessons from the secrecy and corruption.

Germany

Press reaction in Germany is heavy and tends to the extreme. The German papers are saying, "Nixon must have known, and if he did, what will happen now, and he must somehow make a clean breast of it."

India

Mr. Nixon has never been popular in India and Watergate has not improved his image. But so far there has been no official comment and relations do not seem to have been affected.

However, the Indian press has seized upon the scandal to compare the way political corruption is exposed in America and kept hidden in India.

Israel

The Watergate affair has created a widespread shock in Israel. It has generated genuine concern among officials who have always believed that Israel's best friend in the United States has been the President. A feeling dating to 1948 when Harry S. Truman recognized Israel's independence despite State Department recommendations against it.

Because of this, and because of the close working relationship that has been established between Premier Golda Meir and Mr. Nixon, officials here see the Watergate case as fraught with potential consequences for Israel.

"Anything that threatens Nixon's prestige and influence threatens us," an Israeli official said. There is also fear that Mr. Nixon might make a deal with Mr. Brezhnev at Israel's expense.

There is considerable praise for the American press and for the judicial system.

Japan

The Japanese press has given heavy coverage to Watergate, but, so far, the impact on the country has been limited. Although American prestige has diminished in the eyes of the Japanese, the American press and American congressmen have won considerable respect and admiration.

Undoubtedly, if the scandal

South Vietnam

There has been widespread popular interest in Watergate. Saigon, reflected in large newspaper headlines day after day, talks in coffee shops where it is gathered and in government offices.

Some South Vietnamese are seized upon Watergate to anti-American feelings, not that Americans have long criticized them for corruption, some Vietnamese, particularly those educated in the United States, see Watergate as evidence of the basic strengths of American political system. One young official said, for instance that "America can rightly claim to be the champion of freedom and democracy."

The greatest impact may be on future aid to Saigon. South Vietnamese fear that Communists may seize Watergate as an opportunity for a new offensive.

Soviet Union

Because of its developing relationship with the United States, the Soviet leadership decided to suppress news of the Watergate affair—although a title did appear last week in a weekly publication.

The Russians are said to be that publicity may lead to tensions in the public mind of Moscow could want to become friendly with a corrupt government.

There have been questions public lectures, however, among foreign broadsides about the affair. In one, a lecturer merely said that Nixon had to replace some officials tainted by an scandal. End of explanation.

Privately, Soviet officials concerned about the impact of Nixon's alleged congressional trade concessions pronounced Mr. Brezhnev, however, decided to come to Washington anyway.

Through 25 Years of War and Defeat

Palestinians Sustained by Dreams of 'Home'

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT (NYT).—Twenty-five years after the creation of the state of Israel, the uprooted Palestinian Arabs not only are at war with Israel but are in conflict with Arab governments and among themselves.

The violent fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese Army in the last two weeks, until a cease-fire was consolidated a week ago, is the latest of the troubles that have overtaken Palestinians seeking an Arab base from which to attack Israel.

Many of those who fought here are veterans of the war between the Palestinian guerrillas—the Fedayeen, or those who sacrifice themselves—and the army of King Hussein of Jordan. The guerrillas were expelled from Jordan during battles in 1970 and 1971.

The loss of the bases in Jordan, the Arab country with the longest border with Israel, is recognized by the guerrilla leaders as a severe setback to the aspirations of the Palestinians, who are believed to number three million. They are determined to prevent a repetition in Lebanon.

Known Only Defeat

In Israel, the Palestinians have known only defeat. In May, 1948, when the British mandate in Palestine ended, the Arabs and the Jews fought a war. The Arabs lost and 700,000 Palestinians fled or were driven out of what is today Israel.

In the six-day war in 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Golan Heights of Syria and the Gaza Strip, 300,000 more Palestinians became displaced persons and 600,000 were in territories that came under Israeli occupation.

In the last year, Israeli raids on Lebanon have destroyed guerrilla bases and killed top Palestinian leaders. Israeli jets have bombed camps and army installations in Syria in reprisal for guerrilla attacks.

As a result of such Israeli actions, Jordan has been forced to accept a large number of Palestinian refugees. Syria has sharply curtailed guerrilla raids into Israel, after suffering heavy damage from Israeli bombing in January. Now Lebanon is seeking stricter controls.

Grievances Passed On

Military setbacks and frustrations only deepen the grievances that most Palestinians feel not just toward Israel but toward Arab governments, which

900,000 in Jordan

About one in every four persons in Israel and the neighboring Arab countries is a Palestinian. The largest number live in Jordan, where 900,000 live on the West Bank and 300,000 on the occupied West Bank. There are more than 400,000 in the Gaza Strip, also occupied by Israel, about 300,000 each in Syria and Lebanon.

After the 1948 war over the partition of Palestine, there were about 1.5 million Palestinians, whose birth rate since has been high—a 3.5 percent annual rate of increase. Of these, 150,000 remained in Israel, 150,000 were in the Gaza Strip, 500,000 lived in the West Bank area of Jordan; the rest became refugees.

Near Ramallah, the West Bank is the Kalandia refugee camp. Nearby, on the road to Jerusalem, Israel, massed several hundred modern tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery pieces for the parade May 7 celebrating the nation's 25th anniversary.

A Palestinian sanitation worker at the camp was asked how he hoped to return to his land at Ramla, a village between Tel

Identification Persist

The identification of the 1.5 million Palestinians kept alive in the camps by families, by the schools and guerrilla organizations, in the camps, the refugees from the villages have grouped together in their own sections.

"The feeling of being a Palestinian is born with them," said a Palestinian teacher at a camp in Amman, a 50-year-old man who said that he had lived in Palestine.

If children in the camps asked where they are from, often name their parents' village in Palestine.

A Palestinian teacher at a camp in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, was attacked by Israeli commandos, who blew up gun bases and killed 30 persons, leaving to his nine children said: "At dawn after the attack, I took them out to see the damage. I want to remember."

The bulk of the Palestinians see a long period of rule by Israel, with the occupied under increasing Israeli economic influence.

"If King Hussein could get Israel to give up the West Bank and to international Jerusalem, we would like to see it. But it is not going to happen," said a Palestinian teacher in Bethlehem.

Resentment Unchange

The resentments of the Palestinians do not appear to have changed by the opportunity they have had since 1967 to visit or work in Israel across from Jordan to visit families in occupied areas.

Even the Israeli press, "shalom," grates on Palestinian ears.

"They say shalom to peace," said a man in Bethlehem who works in a Palestinian textile factory and who is without compensation. "I kick you out and take that you have and say shalom. They give me back my land and land, then I will shalom."

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Armand Hammer of Occidental

Capitalist Who Knows His Way Around Kremlin

Armand Hammer, 75-year-old Occidental Petroleum Soviet Union has been a paradise for a half century with the right connections in the Kremlin. He has been a rush trail he blazed with Army surplus and a new medical in Columbia University followed these days of American businessmen to cash in on the agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union's headquarters he rules as chairman, president, and proprietor, no one would in Mr. Hammer. To his 31,000 employees Dr. Hammer, even only medicine he ever was to remove an in his brother's neck arriving in Moscow, ministering to the Russian dying of typhoid in the Ural, old youth from New York of the Bronx attention of no less an Lenin. At Lenin's heave up doctoring and a hand in digging economy out of the the Bolshevik Revolution.

Arter-Deals

His friendship—and Mr. Hammer's selling barter deals in which came his asbestos, hides and red, caviar, and czarist art treasures.

years, he has taken uncles out of the Soviet parlayed them into such reckons as \$125 million, including one of his great art collection of Occidental, secured from the brink of bankruptcy in 1957 and built a billion-dollar conglomerate in 28 countries.

in Moscow, with an burst of publicity of hard facts, the announced the next largest of their is with Mr. Hammer, cement to run for 20 us for Occidental to fertilizer-producing come Volga Basin south-scow to help overcome try's continuing crop and a pipeline to carry monia from Kuybyshev coast. The Soviet Union a superphosphate from plant in Florida. In Occidental will obtain ties of Russian ammoniopolish for marketing

let press agency, Tass, thoroughly monopolistic-announcement that American respondents in Moscow they were unable to Mr. Hammer before he Moscow television and away in his private r jet, hailed it as "the commercial agreement in y of Soviet-American sounding ultimately to billion.



Robert Pryor

Mr. Hammer later admitted that the \$8-billion figure was somewhat exaggerated, but he insisted nevertheless that the deal was so big as to constitute "a breakthrough in Soviet-American relations that will set an example" for other American industries.

Mr. Hammer has indicated that the better deal, over a 20-year period beginning in 1978, would involve from \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion, on each side.

Occidental, he said, is still looking for sources of private financing for the deal. There have been estimates that the fertilizer complex alone might cost anywhere from \$400 million to \$600 million. Occidental reported \$82 million in cash on hand at the end of 1972 plus unused credits of around \$175 million and \$253 million in working capital against debts of nearly \$1 billion dollars.

The company's indebtedness last year put a stop to further payments of cash dividends to Occidental's 303,000 common stockholders, and caused a bail-out by holders of about a million shares. Wall Street specialists and Occidental's competitors, many of whom regard Mr. Hammer as prone to careless optimism in publicizing Occidental's ventures, have been less than enthusiastic over his latest Russian deal.

"He has a long-standing and well-documented habit of counting his chickens before they're hatched," a West Coast oil executive said.

He recalled that, as far back as 1964, Mr. Hammer was talking expansively about a big deal to build fertilizer plants in the Soviet Union and that plans were drawn up for a big complex on the Kamchatka Peninsula. But two years of negotiations came to nothing.

Others suggest that Mr. Hammer may have become involved in this latest "historic agreement" in a Soviet propaganda play aimed at paying the way for the visit of Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, to Washington in June.

This fact may account for Mr. Hammer's uncharacteristic reticence to talk about the deal, they add. To some observers, April's announcement appears to be a "replay" of even more elaborate plans announced by Mr. Hammer last July, which the Russians have now scotched upon as a means of combating opposition in Congress toward the Nixon-Brezhnev detente and the granting of the Soviet Union of more liberal credits and a most-favored-nation tariff status.

Standard and Poor, in an April 20 report on the latest announcement, cautioned investors that the deal is "still awaiting clarification" and that, in any event, it could not be expected to add much more than 30 cents a share to Occidental's business.

The report added that Occidental, despite improved earnings in 1972 and an even more prof-

itable first quarter of 1973, remains a high speculative gamble to be undertaken only by a hardened risk-taker able to live with its volatility.

Last July, when Mr. Hammer announced a \$3-billion, five-year technical assistance pact with the Russians—broader in scope than the new announcement—the stock market excitedly bid Occidental's stock up more than 50 percent from a low of 11 3/4, despite Department of Commerce warnings against over-optimism. The spurge brought more than \$200 million in profits on sales of 5.7 million Occidental shares.

On that earlier occasion, the deal was to include not only a chemical fertilizer complex and pipelines, but also joint oil and gas exploration, metal-treating plants, processing of solid wastes and rather grandiose plans for building hotels and a large trade center in Moscow. Nothing has been heard recently of those more far-reaching projects.

Hardly a Ripple

As a result, the latest Occidental-Soviet announcement caused hardly a ripple in the stock exchanges, where Occy rose barely a point, then promptly fell back to 11 1/2, and later to 10 1/2, very near its 1973 low.

Mr. Hammer offers a curious amalgam of Yankee trader, circus barker, big-time entrepreneur and cultured devotee of the arts, a man whose modesty concerning his many accomplishments is in striking contrast to the bravura style of his business dealings.

He is convinced that he knows more about doing business with the Russians than any other American and is "something of a hero" in the Soviet Union. This, he feels, gives him an enormous advantage over such Johnny-come-latelies as General Motors, General Electric, Alcoa, Mobil Oil, Exxon and other American industrial plants descending upon Moscow these days.

He recently informed stockholders in the company's annual report, that Occidental's "historic arrangements" with the Soviet Union were possible because of his ability to deal "directly and personally with the Soviet government's top leaders."

He negotiates with them in their own language, using what a Russian diplomat tactfully described as "fluent but not entirely flawless Russian" acquired during his sojourn there from 1921 to 1930.

One of three sons of a Jewish doctor, Julius Hammer, who left Czarist Russia in the 1890s because of his Socialist views, Mr. Hammer was born in the Bronx on May 21, 1898, and christened Armand after the hero of "Camille," which, he says, was his father's favorite opera. He good-naturedly denies that his name was taken from a box of Arm & Hammer baking soda.

Mr. Hammer has a son, Julius, by a former marriage. He had a million dollars, acquired while studying medicine at Columbia, when he and his brother Harry rejuvenated the small pharmaceutical firm established by their father. The story persists that the firm's biggest profits in those prohibition days came from supplying bonded medicinal whiskey to drug stores. Mr. Hammer went to the Soviet Union while awaiting an in-

tership at Bellevue Hospital, and a visit to the famine-ridden Urals quickly convinced him that what the Russian people needed most urgently was not medicine but food.

"I'll bring over ships filled with grain if you'll fill them with products I can sell in America," he told the Soviet leaders.

An initial 15,000-ton shipment of wheat to Sverdlovsk was followed by cargoes totaling nearly a million tons. Back to the United States in the same ships came furs, hides, lumber, caviar, semi-precious stones and almost priceless objects d'art bearing the detested Romanov double eagle.

Considering that American farmers were then burning wheat rather than sell it for a dollar a bushel, Mr. Hammer's profits were enormous.

Lenin was delighted with the ingenuity of the young American and in October, 1921, persuaded him to forget doctoring and take over a ramshackle asbestos mine in the mountains of Western Siberia, the first foreign concession to be granted by the Soviet government.

Mr. Hammer and his brothers Victor and Harry, after a disastrous start and anti-capitalist labor troubles, finally were reaping a profit of several hundred thousand dollars a year before they sold the mine back to the Russians in 1926.

While still operating the asbestos mine, Mr. Hammer began investing his profits, and small portions of his personal fortune, in paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Hals and Breugel that had been stripped from Romanov mansions and were scorned in the new Soviet state as symbols of imperialist decadence.

The paintings, together with jeweled tiaras, ancient icons and gem-encrusted Russian Easter eggs, formed the basis of the Hammer Galleries, which he and his brother opened on New York's Fifth Avenue, and the 127-year-old Knickerbocker Galleries over which Mr. Hammer later gained control.

In 1930, Stalin, now ruler of the Soviet Union, decided that with his five-year plan the Russians no longer need pay tribute to foreign industrial know-how. All Mr. Hammer's industrial and trading concessions were revoked. The Hammer Pencil Co. became and still remains the Sacco and Vanzetti pencil works.

Mr. Hammer was paid for the plant in gold-backed, three-year Russian notes, which were redeemed on schedule, and left with his profits and his hoard of art treasures.



NIGHTMARE—Modern traffic problems have been imported to once-serene Okinawa.

An Abrupt Awakening for Okinawa

By Richard Halloran

NAHA, Okinawa (NYT)—In the light-hearted play "The Teahouse of the August Moon," the wily Sakini noted philosophically that Okinawans had managed to survive the coming of the Chinese and Japanese in the past and would somehow do the same with the Americans who had just arrived.

That was in 1945, right after World War II. Today, Sakini might well sigh: "And now that the Japanese have come back, we Okinawans will find a way to outlast them again."

A year ago the Stars and Stripes was hauled down after having flown over Okinawa for 27 years. Japan's Rising Sun was run up, fulfilling an emotional, nationalistic drive both here and in Japan.

Reversion has not been the rosy dream most Okinawans and Japanese expected. In fact, it has generated a whole set of dissatisfactions. A recent survey by Ryukyu Shimpo, a leading newspaper, found that only 24.4 percent of the Okinawans were satisfied with reversion, compared with 62 percent who had advocated it in a similar poll last fall.

Among the major troubles that have risen in the last year are: A struggle by Okinawans to retain their own cultural identity. They are striving to keep from being overwhelmed politically and economically by the hard-charging Japanese.

Severe economic problems, including intense consumer inflation imported from Japan. Land prices sent soaring by Japanese speculators, the switch from a devalued dollar to a revalued yen, economy and reductions in jobs at American bases.

An inexperienced prefectural, or state, government. The governor, Chobyo Yara, the leftist former teacher who led the reversion movement, is widely criticized. Heading a semi-revolutionary reversion effort was one thing, his detractors say, running a prefectural government is a task of another order.

Moreover, the reversion has been only a modest plus in U.S. relations with Japan. American officials said that there had been no outpouring of gratitude, but they quickly added that U.S. retention of Okinawa would have been politically disastrous.

The island, where 900,000 of the million Ryukyu Islanders live, was for centuries a crossroads in the East China Sea influenced in turn by the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese. It came under American control after the last great battle in the Pacific.

Okinawans strive to be themselves. Said an intellectual: "In the Okinawan mentality, we are Okinawans first and Japanese second. We want our own culture and, at the same time, national identity as Japanese."

But an Okinawan businessman said: "We have really been stunned by the power of the Japanese businessmen."

The Japanese attitude toward the Okinawans borders on arrogance, an American remarked. "They've tried to go half and half with the Okinawans, but it usually ends up the top half and the Okinawans the bottom half."

It is estimated that consumer prices have jumped an average of 25 percent in the last year, with some food prices tripling. An Okinawan economist said that the inflation was mostly imported from Japan, where prices have risen sharply. "We might have

been insulated from that if there had been no reversion," he added.

Further, Okinawa took on Japan's tariffs and taxes, which are high on many imported consumer items, when it left the American trading bloc. A conspicuous exception is imported liquor, which has been temporarily exempted to keep prices a third of those in Japan and attract Japanese tourists.

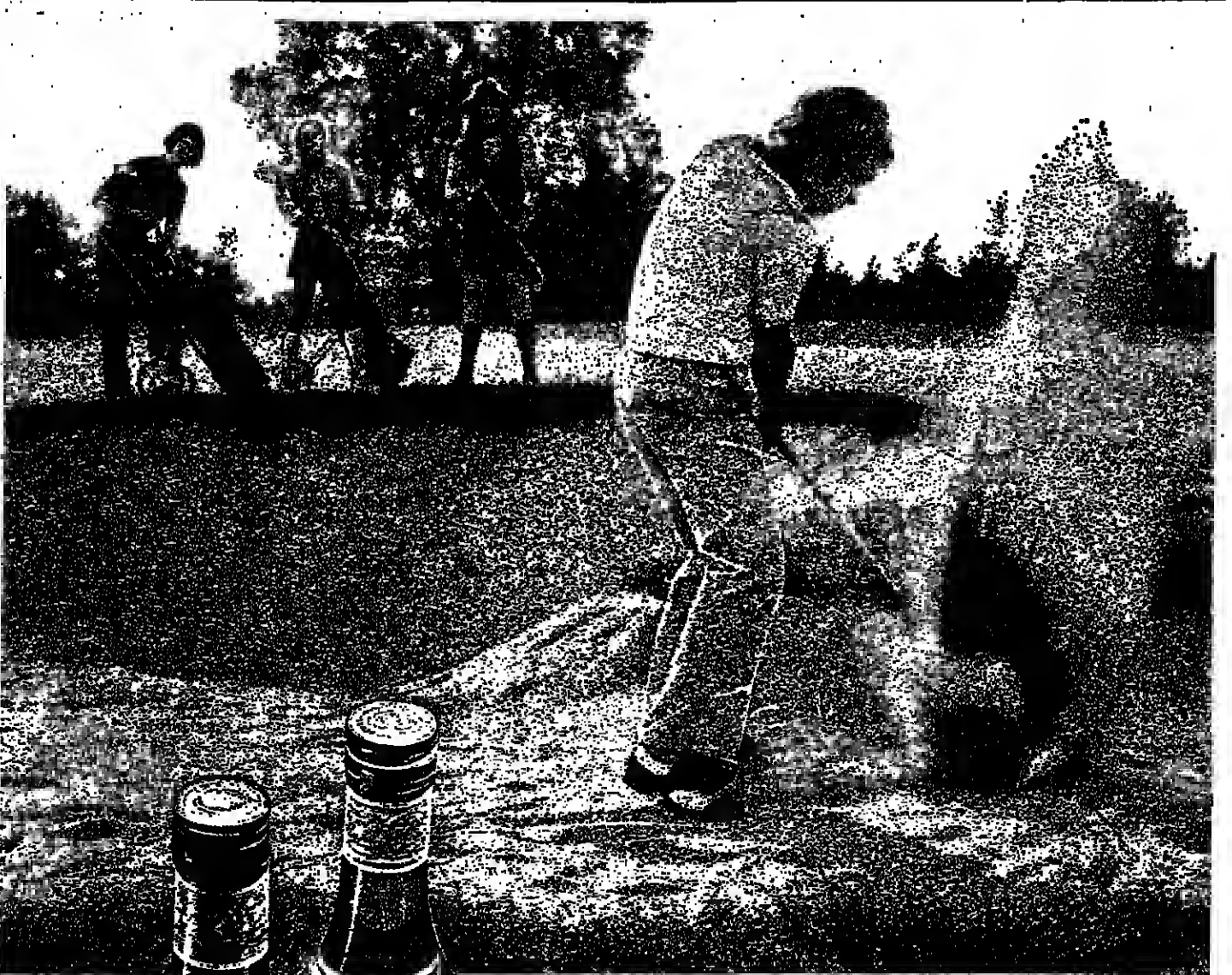
As for land, an economist attributed the tremendous prices largely to the excessive liquidity of Japanese companies. "They're coming in here to buy land and drive the prices up," he said.

Before reversion the dollar was Okinawa's currency. The combination of the switch from dollar to yen and the devaluation of the dollar and the upward revaluation of the yen has drastically cut the personal spending of the 68,000 American servicemen, civilian officials and dependents here.

With reversion and the consolidation of some bases, the end of the American involvement in Vietnam and restrictions on the U.S. military budget, about 10,000 of 50,000 workers at American bases have been laid off.

The economy has many bright spots. Every block in Naha, the capital, seems to have a construction job. Shops are full of everyday needs. Hotels are packed with tourists. Wages are estimated to be up 48 percent over a year ago, counting the yen revaluation. About 2,000 new cars are imported each month, making this once-serene tropical isle a driver's nightmare.

American officials said that Gov. Yara and other officials seemed to be growing into their jobs. "It has been a year of learning for everyone," an American commented.



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French Work On as Others Prepare to Leave

Pe Satellite's Grounding Is Laid to Economics, Politics

Francis B. Kent

French Guiana, the outpost there were thought it folly to be remote corner of Africa as the site of a center for research peace.

a huge investment in y and effort, it appears may have been

ch government commitment in 1966, at more than \$100 million, it their National Center Studies. They combined international cooperation success.

governments—Britain, many, Italy, France, he Netherlands and out up more than \$640 joint efforts to place locations satellite into y British, German and mponents, a missile Europa-2 was scheduled the satellite into orbit

l, however, the West overment announced is pulling out. The fiesped and, with it, a third of the space erational activity.

to a French spokes- he center. Germany withdrew from the mul- European Launcher is Organisation, or entally for economic of everyone here agrees

politics, international British technician said We had been expect- not yet, not for other year or two."

e Uncertain

tish had supplied the ket's first stage, a Blue manufactured by a divi- Hawker-Siddeley Air- 3. Ironically, the big

missile arrived here by sea just 72 hours after the project's cancellation was announced in Europe. What will become of it? "It's ELDO's," the British technician remarked. "We built it under contract. They can put it in a museum or sink it in the sea, for all we care. As for us, we're going straight home, where we'll probably be declared redundant."

Also "redundant," or unemployed as a result of ELDO's collapse, are several hundred other European technicians here, many of their co-workers at home and a still undetermined number of local employees in nontechnical jobs.

Enrique Condalazar, the space center's director of public relations, said that less ambitious projects would continue and added

As to the space center's future,

that there is hope for another international program.

This hope is pinned to a vehicle designated L-38, which would be financed primarily by the French in the hope that West Germany would put up 20 percent of the cost and other governments would contribute at least 20 percent more.

Jungle Threat

Mr. Condalazar conceded, however, that the still-undesignated L-38 could not be ready for launching before 1978 at the earliest. Meanwhile, he said, the governments involved in ELDO might turn to the U.S. space agency for assistance in getting their communications satellite into orbit.

As to the space center's future,

the British tend toward pessimism.

"Even if the L-38 project goes ahead," one of the departing Hawker-Siddeley team said, "they'll have trouble enough just keeping the jungle back for the next five years."

French technicians are preparing France's Diamant, a rocket smaller than the Blue Streak, for launching later this month. It will carry weather instruments into space, as have by far the majority of the 120 vehicles launched here to date.

But the Frenchmen are grim and uncommunicative. No one is looking to the future, because Europe-2's scuttling. The French lift their hands in the Gallic gesture of noncommittal, their erstwhile colleagues are hush packing.

© Los Angeles Times.

Coalition Rightists, Key General Alienated

Killing of Colonel Threatens Bolivia Regime

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 20 (Reuters)—Gen. Hugo Banzer, Bolivia's president, struggled today to keep his rightist coalition government intact.

A senior and influential army officer, Gen. Joaquin Zeneno, last night joined a chorus of protests from extreme rightists over the death of Col. Andres Selich, who was beaten to death by police last week.

Gen. Zeneno, commander of the garrison in the important interior city of Cochabamba, said those responsible for the killing "must be punished to the maximum, whoever they are."

Leaders of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSE), the extreme-right element of President Banzer's coalition, held Interior Minister Alfredo Arce responsible for the death of Col. Selich, himself a former interior minister, and

have threatened to quit the government if he is not dismissed.

Mr. Arce admitted Thursday night that Col. Selich, detained last Monday as the alleged leader of an extreme rightist plot against Gen. Banzer, died Monday night as the result of a beating by three policemen—not by falling downstairs, as was claimed at first.

Gen. Banzer spent yesterday in talks with top aides, trying to negotiate his way out of the crisis, as heavily armed troops surrounded his palace and occupied key points of this Andean mountain capital.

Gen. Zeneno, at a press conference last night, was careful to absolve Gen. Banzer of personal responsibility for Col. Selich's death.

Gen. Zeneno said that the incident "has caused great disgust in the armed forces, because of

the way in which it occurred and because we cannot allow such a thing to compromise the integrity of the ministerial team which assists Gen. Banzer."

Observers said that his statement was only the tip of the iceberg of the army's displeasure over the killing of Col. Selich, a hero to many officers because of his role in the elimination six years ago of the leftist guerrilla band led by Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

Col. Selich was one of the officers who helped organize the coup which brought the then Col. Banzer to power in August, 1971, after a bloody, three-day civil war ousted leftist populist President Juan Jose Torres.

But the two rightist leaders later had disagreements and Col. Selich eventually was exiled. He was not heard of again here until his arrest last week.

Testing Time

This week, the Senate investigation of Watergate and the aura of crime and folly associated with it moves into the testing period—the time when charges, rumors, and hearsay are sifted to determine, so far as is humanly possible, the hard facts of the case and what its ramifications may be. There can no longer be any doubt that the sorry business is wide in extent and sombre in its implications, but what does that extent, and those implications, hold for the American system?

Already there has been broader and deeper speculation about the workings of American government under the Constitution than at any time since the New Deal. The nature of the controversy makes the presidency the primary target of reformist proposals, but the other branches must also be considered in any suggestion of change, whether radical or more modest, in the allocation of authority.

For the separation of powers has never been so complete as much of the current discussion would imply. To strengthen Congress at the expense of the presidency may be in order now, but this does not mean that Congress has never gone beyond the role which the spirit, if not the actual wording, of an admittedly elastic Constitution would dictate.

This was certainly the case when Congress confronted Andrew Johnson, the successor of Abraham Lincoln who, in a time of great national crisis, stretched the powers of the presidency to a degree unknown before the Civil War. Congress disputed Johnson's application of Lincoln's theory of reconstruction in the South and in doing so enacted such legislation as the Tenure of Office Act, which required senatorial assent

to the removal of federal officers, including those in the President's cabinet. And when Johnson defied the act, Congress impeached him and came within one vote of expelling him from office. Whatever one may think of the respective policies of Johnson and Congress, the latter assumed powers that were potentially dangerous.

And the courts? In the United States they have more authority over other branches than most constitutions permit. But the federal bench is appointed by the President and approved by the Senate; members of it can be, and have been, impeached by Congress. Moreover, to a very large extent, the courts are dependent on the executive and the legislative branches to make their decisions effective. When Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court tried to mitigate the effects of the Removal Act of 1830—probably the greatest single crime committed by the United States government against the American Indian—the President, Andrew Jackson, is said to have commented: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

In any case, with no effective opposition from Congress, most of the Indians east of the Mississippi were either killed, or forced along the "trail of tears" to the West. The three branches of government must continue to co-exist in the uneasy but general workable symbiosis that has endured throughout constitutional history. There is no solution of the problems posed by Watergate in subordinating the presidency to the other arms of government—beyond what the Constitution may prescribe. The case has already given a salutary rebuke to excessive presidential authority. More may be required—but it is neither wise nor necessary to place any greater reliance on Congress or the courts than their own histories have shown to be practicable.

Gold Fever

The soaring speculation in gold last week is still another reason, if anyone needs one, why gold ought never again be used as money. The amount of private wealth on the world's money market is rising much faster than the supply of gold, making it possible for speculators to run the price to unprecedented heights. Even in quiet times, gold has many commercial uses that interfere with its role as money. The present times are not quiet. As Congress laboriously proceeded last week with the bill to drop the dollar's legal price to \$42.22 for an ounce of gold, gold was actually being sold on the Paris market at \$128 an ounce. The episode illustrates the absurdity of pretending that the value of the dollar is related to gold. Some legal fictions are useful, but this one is not.

The reasons for the present price of gold are neither obscure nor complicated. Two devaluations have undermined the idea that the dollar represents the ultimate in financial safety. Foreign bankers have become increasingly uneasy in recent months about the rate of inflation in this country. Now the Watergate scandals have led the men who manage money to wonder whether this country's government will still be able to act quickly and decisively on economic policy.

It is a climate that creates great anxiety among those people who control large sums of money. Some of this money is now going into gold, the most traditional of shelters. Some of it is going into other commodities: tin, rubber, soybeans, Scotch whiskey. Some is going into paintings, and some into real estate. The trouble with all of these refuges, from the investor's viewpoint, is that they do not pay interest. The investors try to compensate by speculating on rising prices. Certainly, in the case of gold, they have been rewarded beyond imagination.

This whole episode confirms the wisdom and prudence of the major trading nations in their decisions, last winter, to let their currencies float. The European and Japanese governments are no longer committed to support the exchange rates of their money against the dollar. As a result, currency speculators can no longer raid national treasuries and enrich themselves at the expense of those countries' taxpayers. The private businessman can buy and sell currencies only on the private market, where exchange rates are left to supply and demand. As a result, one speculator can gain only where another loses. The carnivores in the jungle are reduced to eating each other up and that, for the rest of us, is a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs. The price of gold can swing back and forth forever without damaging any public interest, as long as no one confuses it with the value of money. The exchange rates of money can also continue to bounce and juggle around quite a lot without seriously hurting anyone.

The danger is that, as time passes, governments will let to recapture control of these rates. Countries with sinking currencies will begin to fear for their standards of living. Those with rising rates will try, increasingly openly, to protect their exports and the jobs that those exports represent. That is why the world will not rock along indefinitely under the present rules—or more accurately, the present lack of rules. A move to draw up new rules has been under way, intermittently, for the past year and a half. But only the United States, as the largest trader and the largest debtor, can provide leadership. If the force of that leadership should fall into serious doubt, we can expect to see further wild speculation in currency, gold, and every other imaginable commodity disrupting the world's markets.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Zambian Question

Zambia is responsible for the appalling cold blooded murder of two Canadian girl tourists at the scenic Victoria Falls. The Zambian government's tardy explanation is weak and does not even fit the facts. It also leaves it clear that Zambian troops either are given too bloodthirsty orders or themselves act irresponsibly. The only argument to which Zambia and her supporters

can fall back is the familiar, though utterly dangerous and invalid one, that tyranny in Rhodesia is so monstrous that any violation of international law by her neighbors, however monstrous, is justified. But this is the very opposite of the standards that are accepted elsewhere. In Berlin, for instance, it is not the aggrieved Westerners who are shooting across the wall but the totalitarian East German Communists.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 21, 1898

PARIS—With the death of Mr. W.E. Gladstone at the age of 88, there passes away a great figure of the closing century. No contemporary Englishman was, perhaps, as well known throughout the world; none had played a greater part in the destinies of his country, for more than 60 years, and none enjoyed greater popularity or more admiration, and doubtless for that very reason suffered keener reproach. Not just England, but the world, is poorer by his death.

Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1923

PARIS—M. Georges Clemenceau is sticking to his determination not to return to the Parliamentary arena, despite all the efforts of his friends to persuade him to change his mind. He has reiterated his decision in response to the invitation to represent his native Department of the Vendée. Although his friends assured him that his candidacy would be backed by a union of parties, he declined, saying that at the age of 83 he would not accept, even if nominated.



Late Returns

Go Along and Get Along?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The main rule for political success in this town for many years and even many generations has been that "to get along you have to go along," and now all the characters in the Watergate case who followed this rule are beginning to wonder.

Nobody "went along" with the President more than Haldeman and Ehrlichman, and even McCord, Hunt, Liddy and all the other cooperative characters, but now most of them are either in jail or on television telling how they lost their way and should not be put in jail.

This turns a lot of people and also the White House but maybe what is now hurting the administration may in the end help the Republic.

At the end of the first week of the Senate hearings on Watergate, nothing has been settled, but everything in American political life has been affected and is now subject to change for the better.

Nixon Damaged

President Nixon has been seriously and perhaps irreparably damaged. The conspiratorial secrecy that he loved has been destroyed before the television cameras. His attempts to enhance the power of the presidency at the expense of the Congress have eroded his own power and enhanced the power of Capitol Hill.

His war on permissiveness has been exposed as a fraud by his permissive associates. He established a politburo in the White House that was supposed to run everything efficiently and in the end was not able even to run itself.

More testimony may change the picture, but already enough unchallenged evidence has been put on the record to stain the administration and paradoxically to rescue the nation from its slide from politics into a form of political warfare.

In the short run, there are some awkward problems. The dollar is under pressure again partly because the European money market sees that the President is weaker and may not have enough authority now to control inflation in the United States.

Also, the prevailing cynicism of the young critics of American society at home is likely to get

worse for a while, since Mr. Nixon, exonerated or not, will almost certainly remain in office for 3 1/2 years more.

Nevertheless, some good things are likely to come out of this mess. The reaction of many political leaders here of both parties is almost one of relief. They have been living with a system of campaign financing that they knew to be a scandal, and even many of those who benefited by it would be glad to see it destroyed.

It took the Watergate and its associated crimes and stupidities to break the system. The thing could not have been done without the friction of a disgraceful scandal or the leadership of a President who was determined to break the campaign financial corruption—and we haven't had the latter.

Also the Watergate has exposed all kinds of other corruption that has grown in Washington over the years.

Most of the politicians have succumbed to the idea of "going along."

This influenced the Watergate tragedy all along the line. The President himself encouraged it. Anybody who didn't "go along" with what he wanted was regarded with suspicion, and often treated as his enemy.

The cast of characters in this tragedy is full of men who got into trouble because, out of ambition, fear or confusion of loyalty, they merely followed the old "go-along" system.

Watergate Results

What the Watergate has done is to make a great many people around here realize that a whole lifetime of hard work and even good intentions can quickly be destroyed simply by failure to tell the truth or by obstructing justice by silence or by taking money that they know they should not have taken.

The important and beneficial consequences of Watergate lie, not only in new campaign financing laws, but in these personal imperfections. Until Watergate, dishonesty and political back-scratching paid big dividends around here, and of course it will go on, but now a lot of people in this town—in the White House, the cabinet, the Congress, the bureaucracy and the press—are emboldened to take a different

line—to tell the truth and take their chances.

This is the main hope of the Watergate. It is not yet finished—in fact it has just begun—but every day's testimony before the Senate committee is a drop of poison in the old system, and maybe as a result of these hearings, the system will eventually be changed.

PARIS—Like the word "Vietnam" with which it has been curiously managed to get entangled, "Watergate" has developed into a sort of code symbol for Americans' disquiet with themselves, their leaders and their destiny, disquietment on a scale transcending both in scope and in intensity even the world's tragedy of the Holocaust.

A socially, politically, moral, and legal scandal has become involved with major issues of national security and foreign policy, with the purposes of the United States, with bitter debates about the Constitution and the respective powers assigned to the three branches of government.

By now the whole affair—political espionage and cover-up, secret deals, willingness to things unrelated to Watergate like legislative efforts to control U.S. diplomacy, executive authority to take military actions, and the question of how far special agencies may go in efforts to safeguard national security.

Moreover, the evident popular disillusionment and confusion has

damaged the nation abroad. Foreign investment in the United States has apparently been drawn down, extensively in recent weeks, helping to raise the specter of economic trouble, to enfeeble the dollar's position, and to encourage the likelihood of a third—and needless—monetary crisis.

The international stature of the United States has been inescapably hurt. Although the outer world is both more puzzled and less concerned than Americans about Watergate and its weird ramifications, it sees a weakening in President Nixon's authority and therefore in his ability to act on issues which matter most to other countries.

The mess that has tarnished the White House fanned a congressional revolt—just as Vietnam policy helped fan a conflict between the generations during the Johnson administration. And that congressional revolt has endangered Nixon's efforts to complete the Indochina settlement.

Historians looking back on the 1968-1973 decade, starting with the assassination of President Kennedy and featuring the murders of his brother and Dr. King and the shooting of Gov. Wallace, may perhaps perceive a pattern connecting the chain of disturbances finally punctuated by the Watergate mess.

It is too much to say that the succession of American tragedies began when an American dream came to vanish? The United States dimly became aware that the American century forecast after World War II was both a misjudgment and a misnomer, the emotional American people turned their disappointed dream into a nightmare.

Nixon's Role

The United States hadn't sought power. It was thrust upon a nation neither psychologically nor politically ready for it. Efforts by successive Presidents—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—to rally public support for such a concept were of limited duration. Indeed, Nixon's principal role seems to have been an at-

tempt to tailor inherited history to reality. The thought that a Pax Americana would be supported for appreciable period of time by delusory. The country's diplomatic commitments were over-extended by past actions. The country's military establishment was extended in terms of what it was ready to accept. The country's generosity was over-extended in terms of foreign aid. The consequence was that the debt which had become a token more important than gold, immensely overvalued.

Orderly efforts to adjust swollen position which, it now comes clear, the major American no longer have been deeply disturbed movements historians associate with those two words "Vietnam" and "Watergate," unpopular war of a sort of similar to Americans, who, as tasted defeat and couldn't see it, was swiftly succeeded by unpopular political scandal (a sort that was also unfamiliar which tarnished the presidential myth. This in turn managed trigger off latent discontent.

Breshnev's Stance

Watergate has become too even among people who have no idea what it implies. There is grave risk we will be taken heavily about for. Certainly when Breshnev to Washington next month will have in his pocket asking prices for bargain hopes to conclude.

Chou En-lai has subtly his friends in the White about evolving policy in Japan. West Europe, while for another raid on the is showering skepticism on Atlantic alliance.

Indochina once again threat to come apart as suspicion that the United States is all, not only a paper tiger, but a battered one at that. And Middle East shows new sign volatile fury. Where and will it all end?

In South Vietnam Conquest by Agreement

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

KONTUM CITY, South Vietnam.—Secret, illicit arrangements are being made with Communist forces by low-level government troop commanders defending this embattled provincial capital, a development pointing up the limits and dangers of local accommodation in South Vietnam.

From the start of the "cease-fire" on Jan. 27, the Communists have sought accommodation on the lowest military level and all wildly overreached to their own advantage. But their only consistent success has been in Kontum where government troops are weak, demoralized and fearful.

In these terms, local accommodation scarcely seems a panacea for Vietnam. Many experts here forecast that the Vietnamese will finally settle their differences not in formal negotiations but informally between local military and political leaders. Instead, local accommodation since the cease-fire has merely supplemented the overriding Communist strategy of military pressure.

A recent incident here is instructive. Troops from the North Vietnamese 320th Division, in one of innumerable Communist cease-fire violations, attacked a regional force (RF) company of territorial troops occupying high ground just west of Kontum City. The RF soldiers fled in terror. A new RF unit was brought in and preparations made to counterattack.

Why Fight?

At that point, Lt. Col. Bui Hap, Kontum Province chief, received a call on his radio frequency from the North Vietnamese regional commander. His suggestion: "Why fight? Just let us keep the high ground, and no blood will flow. When Col. Hap refused, he received a second call—from the regiment's political commissar—with the same proposal. He again refused, and the battle resumed.

The province chief was obeying the Saigon high command's edict that no other below division commander negotiate with the enemy. But low-level commanders around Kontum, who would rather share food with Communist troops (eager for C-rations and cigarettes) than exchange fire with them, regularly disobey the rule.

Brig. Gen. Tran Van Cam, commander of the 23d South

Vietnamese Army (ARVN) division stationed at Kontum, has admitted to us that these arrangements are chronic and expected deep concern, invariably, a strategically located peace by the offer to Col. Hap.

This fits Hanoi's directives weakening Saigon's control the countryside by undermining territorial troops. Besides right attacks on outposts, Communist cadres have been based to plant agents to teach troop units to agitate and further fighting. Low-level accommodation should follow.

The strategy requires that probes be made only to the weary troop commanders their superiors. That because when the Communists attack, talks with the commander of Border Ranger camp beside North Vietnamese troops strategically located on the When Saigon insisted the ARVN general sit off, the Communists called it off.

Needs Heavy Support

Though nationwide in Hanoi's local accommodation succeeded consistently only Kontum. The reasons are obvious. The 23d here, perhaps the worst ARVN division, is composed of ethnic Vietnamese far from home in an area isolated by the Montagnard minority. The Montagnard troops here are by their Vietnamese comrades and, in truth, have a poor record.

North Vietnamese troops during the 1972 offensive were not pushed back by 23d Division's lackluster offensive late last year. Consequently, the Saigon regime holds only 5 percent of Kontum Province (although nearly percent of its population). Kontum City is an enclave, defensible against any major Communist offensive without the support from U.S. B-52s.

Through the Vietnam, local accommodation has occurred where government troops were either of poor quality or too thin. That in Kontum it is a sign not of Vietnam fraternal reconciliation but of government weakness. The tale sign is the infrequent accommodation elsewhere in South Vietnam where the military situation, though dangerous, was less gloomy than in Kontum.

Where and When Will It End?

By C. L. Sulzberger

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The United States hadn't sought power. It was thrust upon a nation neither psychologically nor politically ready for it. Efforts by successive Presidents—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—to rally public support for such a concept were of limited duration. Indeed, Nixon's principal role seems to have been an at-

tempt to tailor inherited history to reality. The thought that a Pax Americana would be supported for appreciable period of time by delusory. The country's diplomatic commitments were over-extended by past actions. The country's military establishment was extended in terms of what it was ready to accept. The country's generosity was over-extended in terms of foreign aid. The consequence was that the debt which had become a token more important than gold, immensely overvalued.

Orderly efforts to adjust swollen position which, it now comes clear, the major American no longer have been deeply disturbed movements historians associate with those two words "Vietnam" and "Watergate," unpopular war of a sort of similar to Americans, who, as tasted defeat and couldn't see it, was swiftly succeeded by unpopular political scandal (a sort that was also unfamiliar which tarnished the presidential myth. This in turn managed trigger off latent discontent.

Breshnev's Stance

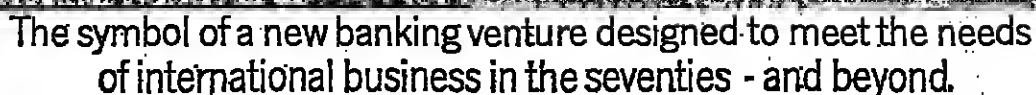
Watergate has become too even among people who have no idea what it implies. There is grave risk we will be taken heavily about for. Certainly when Breshnev to Washington next month will have in his pocket asking prices for bargain hopes to conclude.

Chou En-lai has subtly his friends in the White about evolving policy in Japan. West Europe, while for another raid on the is showering skepticism on Atlantic alliance.

Indochina once again threat to come apart as suspicion that the United States is all, not only a paper tiger, but a battered one at that. And Middle East shows new sign volatile fury. Where and will it all end?

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

New York Bond Sales

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Experts Divided on Question Of Possible Recession in U.S.

(Continued From Page 9)

has been responsible for much of the malaise prevailing in the financial markets and among the public this year. And, if not checked and reduced soon, it may well make labor less restrained than it has been so far in settling new wage contracts in the key negotiations still ahead.

without doubt, too, the inflation problem was a major factor in the latest turmoil in the international gold and currency markets, when the price of the precious metal boomed well above the \$100-an-ounce level for the first time as the dollar showed weakness.

Inflation has also been a major factor in the stock market's continued and pushing decline in the face of so much favorable economic and business news. Last week, the Dow-Jones industrial average dropped below the 900 level for the first time in more than 15 months.

U.K. Price Index Surges by 1.9% In Latest Month

LONDON, May 20 (AP-DJ)—Britain's index of retail prices soared by a politically sensitive 1.9 percent in April, the month that Britain adopted the value-added tax.

The Department of Employment said the index rose to 176.7 at April 17 from 173.4 at mid-March (1962 equals 100).

The latest rise represents a non-compounded annual rate of nearly 23 percent. The April index was up 8.3 percent from a year earlier, against a year-to-year rise of 8.2 percent in March.

The department said the sharp rise was due mainly to higher charges for restaurant meals, various services, and many fresh foods. Local taxes also rose.

On April 1, Britain adopted a 10 percent value-added tax which increased prices of many goods and services. At the same time, the rate of tax was reduced on some major items, including automobiles.

The Dow average, fearfully scanning the uneasy present and the uncertain future instead of past accomplishments, tumbled 32.81 points during the week. It finished at 895.17, which compares with its record closing high of 1,091.70 on Jan. 11. That was the day the Nixon administration announced Phase 3 of its economic game plan.

Wall Street echoed last week's Treasury Bills

Eurobonds

(Continued From Page 9)

for Economic Cooperation and Development dismiss the possibility of a revaluation. "Tradition dies hard... Because the currency was extremely strong in the past, the reputation sticks," was how they refuted the argument.

They also pointed out that Germany runs a substantial deficit in its so-called invisible trade of about 17 billion DM and that any improvement in the trade surplus would be offset by a commensurate rise in the invisibles' deficit.

Nevertheless, the Frankfurt banker sees the possibility of the dollar trading between 2.60 and 2.70 marks by the end of the year compared with the current 2.77-2.83 range.

Further clouding the international outlook is the OECD assessment, summed up by Britain's Sir Douglas Allen following a meeting last week of the Economic Policy Committee, that the most important economic problem this year is controlling domestic demand and inflation. He noted that Germany and Japan have already shifted to restrictive measures and that autonomous factors will contribute to a slowing of demand in both Britain and the United States. But he added that "further restrictive policies might be required in member countries."

News that the growth of the U.S. economy will be slowing by the end of the year is good in terms of what it will mean for the nation's beleaguered trade account. U.S. exports have been gaining but so have imports and, as the economy cools, the demand for foreign goods can be expected to decline.

Working in Doubt

However, if domestic consumption is being repressed worldwide it remains unclear exactly where the United States will find enough markets to achieve the trade surplus that is so necessary to balance its international payments.

The dampening of demand means higher interest rates, and this message got across to the international bond market. Despite the mini-dollar crisis, which "normally" have been accompanied by an increase in demand for non-dollar bonds, prices in the DM and French franc sector weakened and yields rose.

It was no surprise, therefore, that the rates in both markets moved up with the announcement of new issues. International Commercial Bank, a London-based consortium, is floating a 10-year, 100-million DM issue with an expected coupon of 7 percent and an issue price of 98 3/4.

In the secondary market, the Industrial Bank of Japan's 10-year, 100-million DM issue, offered at 98 1/4 before settling at 98 1/2, fell 1/4 before settling at 98 1/2, went through the same gyrations.

The European Investment Bank's 200-million-French-franc offering was priced at 99 1/4 with

a coupon of 7 1/4 percent and finished the week down 1/2. Now on offer is 100 million francs of 15-year paper for Star European Finance, a U.K. property company, expected with a coupon of 8 percent.

While the mark and franc sectors suffered declines on the anticipation of higher interest rates, the dollar market was uniformly described as a disaster area with losses running as much as 3 percent on straight debt and much bigger on convertibles, which swing in relation to the movement of the underlying stock price on Wall Street.

The rout in convertibles was so severe that Kredietbank Luxembourg temporarily withdrew as a market-maker last week, saying that it was reviewing whether it wanted to continue.

André Couesment, the bank's deputy director, said that the market had become "too game to see who could be the quickest (among market-makers) to catch the other" with a bundle of paper whose value was rapidly deteriorating.

Bondtrader pulled out of convertibles a year ago and another pullout would hurt the market already suffering from illiquidity. However, Mr. Couesment indicated that although the convertible sector was a heavy drag on trading profits, the bank would resume normal operations this week.

Sole Dollar Offering

There is only one offering in the dollar sector, the City of Glasgow which is seeking \$75 million in seven-year notes carrying an 8 1/4 percent coupon and an issue price of 99. The issue has been pre-placed with the underwriters, assuring it will not be a public flop.

In the secondary market, the average yield of straight dollar debt, issued by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, rose very sharply to 8.83 percent from 8.58 percent a week earlier.

In terms of turnover, Cedit reports handling transactions worth \$178.9 million in the latest week, up from \$158.4 million a week earlier, and Euroclear reports a slight decline to \$176 million from \$180 million.

U.S.-German Gap In Trade Widens

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 20 (AP-DJ)—West Germany had a surplus of \$115.3 million in trade with the United States in March, up sharply from a surplus of \$11.9 million in February and \$12.1 million in March 1972, the Federal Statistics Office said last week.

German exports to the United States in March totaled \$482 million, up from \$372.7 million in February and from \$334.7 million a year ago.

Your next step should be anwa.

inding the answers to your questions on rational business and banking is one of our functions. So naturally, we have an expert staff for this purpose. And we pride ourselves on efficiency—we give you results, run-arounds. It's no coincidence that we're growing. People like our service. Contact it's a step in the right direction.



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Over-Counter

(Continued From Page 9)

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American Exchange

Week Ended May 19, 1973

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Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

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Treasury Bills

Week Ended May 19, 1973

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Bank Shares

Week Ended May 19, 1973

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Market Averages

Week Ended May 19, 1973

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Over-Counter

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Over-Counter

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You don't have to be in Japan to do business there.

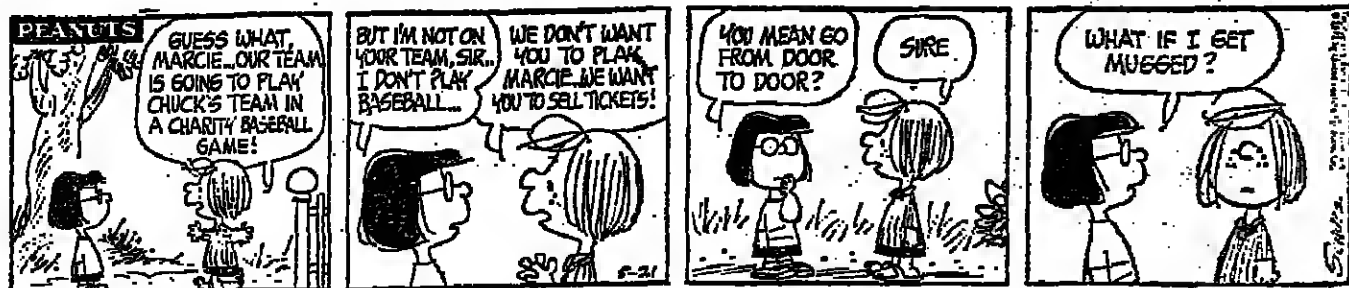
You can be in London, where Japan's largest bank, DKB, has a branch office.
Or Düsseldorf, where we also have a branch.
You'll find us in Frankfurt, where our representative office is also ready to serve you.
Or you can be in Zurich, where we also have a representative office.
The July 31, 1973 issue of American Bank magazine ranks DKB as the fourth largest bank in the world in total assets. And we're the only non-American bank in that top 4.
Our economic and business experts are ready to answer your questions.
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PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



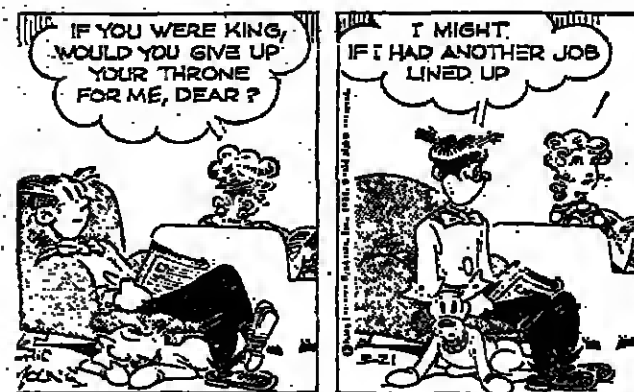
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

When the Franco-Polish player David Janowski referred to rooks doubled on the seventh rank as "blind pigs," he knew whereof he spoke. Such rooks will devour everything in range and, worse yet, constrict the enemy position so badly that countermeasures are futile.

What is it about the seventh rank that brings out the beastliness of rooks? For one thing, even in the late stages of the middle game, there will usually be a number of squares remaining in their original positions to become handy targets for predatory rooks. But another factor, far exceeding the first in significance, is that the king, normally domiciled on the first rank, can often be sealed there by the rooks, which require very little additional support to deal out checkmate.

How can rooks be transported to the seventh rank? First an open file to serve as the entry into the opponent's position must be found. Both to prevent resistance on the file and to bring the second rook into action, the rooks should be doubled. The maneuver is completed when the rooks breach a "soft" square on the seventh rank and spread out to do their dirty work.

A Model of Mayhem
The Spanish master Jesus Diez del Corral came up with a beautiful example of how this can be accomplished in his game with the Romanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu in the Las Palmas International Tournament.

The idea behind the Gligoric variation of the King's Indian Defense (7-B-K3), which Gheorghiu adopted, is to maintain a flexible yet solid development against which Black can counterattack only at his peril. However, Diez del Corral's 7...Q-K2—which Bobby Fischer used against Svetozar Gligoric in Monaco in 1967—virtually forces White to stabilize the center with 8-P-Q3, since the alternative, 8-O-O? falls into the trap...N-KP; 9-N-N, P-P, re-

gaining the piece and winning a pawn.
The standard strategy, which Gheorghiu followed with 9-B-N5 and 10-B-R4, is to keep the Black KRP pinned to delay the freeing...P-KB4 as long as possible, while White gets his projected queenside pawn advance underway. But Gheorghiu's 13-P-KR3 was a wasted move because the knight was not part of an attack.

Dawdler Drubbed
Diez del Corral would have had greater problems to face on 12-P-Q3, B-Q2; 13-R-QN1, for the reply 13...N-QR3, could have been answered by the Black queenside pieces from obtaining play.

Gheorghiu's dawdling allowed Diez del Corral to gain a foothold on the open QR file after 18-N-N; R-N, and Black took complete control of the file with 19...R-L-R1.

Diez del Corral also took the QR file with 25...Q-QR2, preventing R-B1 by 28...B-R3. Against the powerful invasion of the seventh rank with the second rook (29...Q-R5, 30...R-Q6 and 32...R/6-Q7), Gheorghiu was helpless.

To counter the menace of 33...R-B8; 34-R-R, R-R8, Gheorghiu tried 33-Q-N3, only to run into the smashing queen sacrifice, 33...Q-QRch, which set the rooks loose on the seventh rank. Diez del Corral's 36...R/NY-QB? set up a forced mate after 37-Q-N1, R-R7ch; 38-E-N1, B-Kch, compelling Gheorghiu's resignation.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Gheorghiu Black Diez del Corral

1-P-QB4 14-P-R3 27-O-O R/1-R6

2-P-QB3 15-P-QN1 28-B-Q1 B-R6

3-P-QB3 16-P-QN1 29-B-Q1 B-R6

4-P-Q4 B-N2 17-P-P N-R3 30-P-N6 R-Q6

5-N-KR3 O-O 18-N-N N-R4 31-P-N4 Q-R3

6-B-K2 19-B-N3 20-P-Q3 32-Q-N1 R-Q7

7-B-K3 Q-K2 20-P-B5 N-R2 33-Q-N3 Q-Rch

8-P-Q5 N-N5 21-N-B4 R-R7 34-R-Q R-Bch

9-B-N5 P-KR3 22-P-P N-P 35-K-N1 R-Pch

10-P-Q4 P-R4 23-P-R4 N-P 36-K-R1 R/NY-QB

11-N-Q2 P-R4 24-B-B4 B-B 37-Resigns

12-P-KR3 N-KR3 25-B-N7 Q-QR2

13-P-B3 N-R3 26-Q-B8 Q-QR2

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A Selection for Children

It might be said of children's books, as it is of children themselves, that when they are good they are very, very good and when they are bad they are simply awful. Yes, it might be said, but it won't be true. What is true is that there are indeed "awful" children's books and pathetically few of the "good"—only a dozen this spring. 8 most children's books are neither good nor bad, they're mediocrity. Six books have been selected without fear or favor by The Times children's book editor and assistant editor from the 1,000 published so far this year. Three of them are reviewed today; remaining three will be reviewed tomorrow.

TOMFOOLERY, Trickery and Foolery With Words, collected from American folklore by Alvin Schwartz, illustrated by Glen Rounds. J. B. Lippincott Company. Cloth, \$4.95. Paper, \$1.95. (Ages 7 to 13.)

We can do with a little laughter. Thus a hearty welcome to Alvin Schwartz's "Tomfoolery" (J.B. Lippincott, April 10), a collection of verbal tricks from American folklore that can be as successful with adults as with children. The latter in particular love jokes; they respond to them with an almost antic glee, use them endlessly in their gay moods—but that's as it should be, after all it's childhood. So be prepared; children will be on you unless you get there first.

The material is brief, quite silly, even absurd. Some of it can deflate the pompous, raise the risibilities of the timid or even the normally gruff. This is a dip-into book, not a volume to sit down with and read at a sitting. It has a built-in kind of permanence, a book to be shelved and saved, taken down and used as the mood demands. The illustrations, scratchy and savorily in appearance, might seem amateurish and primitive. But they have the same wit and charm as the text, and Glen Rounds is considered by many to be one of our most original and consistently underrated artists.

THE SATANIC MILL, by Otfried Preussler, translated by Anthea Bell, the Macmillan Company, 250 pp. \$4.95. (Ages 12 to 16.)

A mysterious mill that is a school for black magic... a master who has a face as pale as death... a witch who pre-

to be called a "naga" or "chantra." What the author does that is so special is to both the intellect and the feelings. He has dusted off paraphernalia of ancient magic and made us acutely aware of difference between good and evil. His dialogue goes snappy, crisp and pop. He sets chilling scenes with suspense that tightens a screw. If anyone is possessed of second sight, he will see: "The House With a Clock in Walls" will cast its spell to long time.

THE HOUSE WITH A CLOCK IN ITS WALLS, by John Galsworthy, illustrated by Ed. Gorey, the Dial Press, pp. \$4.95. (Ages 9 to 12.)

It is the aura of this story, its blend of the everyday and supernatural—that makes it among a plethora of local occult books this spring. The credentials are familiar—a Chaddsden house with cozy places, dark secret corners, darker shadows. Somewhere the house there is a clock that must be found, it relentlessly ticks off the till doomsday. Then there is a orphaned boy who comes to live with his "weird" uncle, who turns out to be a wizard practicing while in the next door is a witch, who pre-

to be called a "naga" or "chantra." What the author does that is so special is to both the intellect and the feelings. He has dusted off paraphernalia of ancient magic and made us acutely aware of difference between good and evil. His dialogue goes snappy, crisp and pop. He sets chilling scenes with suspense that tightens a screw. If anyone is possessed of second sight, he will see: "The House With a Clock in Walls" will cast its spell to long time.

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Closet catchall

6 One in the

10 Sacred chest

14 Fry

15 Ended

16 See the world

17 Fuming

18 Antry

19 Norse poem

20 Banged-in

22 Does a news-

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31 French land area

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38 Roman poet

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58 City in France

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61 Pester

62 Actual being

63 Dinner or

64 Devoured

65 Adjusts

66 Utah's flower

67 Chic

42 Climb in a way

43 Blasting

44 Gliders and jet

46 Strawberry

47 Track events

48 Delete

49 Flood stage

50 Weird

53 Kind of bat

56 Dare: Fr.

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60 Self-image

DOWN

1 Stole a base

2 Roll-call answer

3 Welsh name

4 Liberate

5 One of F.D.R.'s

6 Mire

7 Assort

8 Czech patriot

9 Some time ago,

10 Have it made

11 Map listing

12 Chair repairer

13 "What—"

21 Veterans' or-

22 Brook

23 Like a seine

27 Greek letters

28 Roof part

29 Sedate

30 Flat

34 Hymn words

35 Neighbor of Ja'

36 Sign

37 Titanic's name

38 Mixed drinks

40 Do a Walter

41 Mitty

43 Blasting

44 Gliders and jet

46 Strawberry

47 Track events

48 Delete

49 Flood stage

50 Weird

53 Kind of bat

56 Dare: Fr.

57 Hiss

60 Self-image

Wins Preakness Easily

Secretariat Race Away From the Triple Crown

Secretariat Stine
 (RE, May 20 (WP).
 Derby winner Secretariat
 raced brilliantly yesterday
 to win the Preakness
 Stakes by a record
 31 1/2 lengths in 1:53
 4/5. The race was
 called "Big Red"
 because of the
 Secretariat's
 color. The crowd
 of 100,000 was
 the largest in
 the history of
 the race.

clubhouse turn and entering the
 backstretch.
 His time for the second quarter
 of a mile was 22 1/5 seconds as
 he came from five lengths off
 the back. Secretariat's early pace
 was a command after an opening half-
 mile in 48 4/5. Final time for the
 1 1/16 mile was 1:53.
 "The pace was so slow (25 for
 the quarter mile) I decided to
 go around horses on the outside,
 after we got off so good," jockey
 Ron Turcotte commented. "Once
 in front, I took it easy and he
 drew out on his own. I just let
 him go as he pleased. He was
 well in hand into the stretch."
 Laffit Pincay Jr. asked Sham
 to give his best effort at the top
 of the lane and the Preakness
 responded gamely without ever
 really cutting into Secretariat's
 comfortable lead.
 "Secretariat is just too much,"
 Pincay said. "He went by us
 flying. I didn't expect him to
 go to the front so soon."
 Turcotte agreed that his early-
 moving tactic was unusual.
 "I was told that Secretariat
 would be considered a bad strategy,"
 the Canadian conceded. "The way it
 worked out today it was a
 strategy. Secretariat kinda let me
 know, shortly after the start, that
 he wanted to do it that way."
 "This horse is unusual in that
 he likes to run on the turn,"
 Turcotte added. That statement
 obviously applies to the last turn

at Churchill Downs and the first
 at Pimlico.
 "It was a great job of timing
 by Ronnie," Turcotte said. "He
 realized the false pace and re-
 acted."
 Secretariat paid \$250 for \$3
 to win after posting fractions of
 25, 48-4/5, 1:13 and 1:36-4/5.
 Canonero II (1:54 in 1971) and
 Nashua (1:54-3/5 in 1955) are
 the only Preakness winners to
 have faster times.
 The striking similarity of the
 1973 Derby and Preakness
 labels almost defies belief. Two
 weeks ago at Churchill Downs,
 Secretariat caught Sham by the
 eighth pole and drew out to a
 2 1/2-length victory. The margin
 was the same yesterday, with
 Sham struggling in third,
 eight lengths behind Secretariat.
 He was in Louisville.
 It marked the first time a
 Derby one-two-three had run
 one-two-three in the Preakness,
 let alone being separated by the
 same margin.
 Secretariat earned \$129,900 of
 the \$124,400 purse, increasing his
 lifetime bankroll to \$904,202. The
 strapping chestnut colt does not
 need the money, having been
 syndicated for a world-record
 \$6.6 million early this year after
 being named 1972's horse of the
 year as a 2-year-old.
 Yesterday's success was his
 11th in 14 starts. One victory was
 taken away from him last fall by
 the stewards, in the Champagne
 Stakes.

Sham is the only horse rival
 likely to try Secretariat again in
 the Belmont. The field for that
 climactic contest figures to be
 smaller than the "Baltimore six."
 The Belmont crowd will be
 large, however, if yesterday's
 Pimlico statistics are indicative of
 Secretariat's wide appeal. The
 51,567 fans bet a record \$22,989
 on the Preakness and a record
 \$3,792,076 on the nine-race pro-
 gram, topping last year's highs
 of 48,712, \$23,150 and \$3,043,361.
 An estimated 20,000 watched this
 98th Preakness from the infield.
 They saw Koolhaide go to the
 front, as expected, during the
 long turn from the starting gate
 to the first turn. Turcotte was
 second, 1 1/2 lengths back, fol-
 lowed by Sham, who was a half-
 length off Turcotte and 1 1/2
 lengths ahead of Sham's Native
 Dancer and Secretariat.
 At that point, Turcotte eased
 Secretariat to the outside and
 faster than a clock could say
 "Twenty-two and four-fifths," the
 race was over. Secretariat had
 caught Pincay and Sham by sur-
 prise, was running easily on the
 lead, and rating kindly. The win-
 ner led by 3 1/2 lengths going
 to the far turn and Sham never
 challenged to within two lengths
 when set down for the stretch
 drive.
 Secretariat, in addition to run-
 ning the third-fastest Preakness,
 also was the fourth, shortest-
 priced winner. Citation paid \$2.20
 in 1948. Count Fleet \$2.20 in 1949
 and Native Dancer returned \$2.40
 in 1950.
 Mrs. Helen Tweedy's colt, bred
 and raised at her Meadow Brook
 in Doswell, Va., will be the 19th
 Derby and Preakness winner fol-
 lowing by Sham, who was a half-
 length off Turcotte and 1 1/2
 lengths ahead of Sham's Native
 Dancer and Secretariat.
 At that point, Turcotte eased
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 "Twenty-two and four-fifths," the
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 lead, and rating kindly. The win-
 ner led by 3 1/2 lengths going
 to the far turn and Sham never
 challenged to within two lengths
 when set down for the stretch
 drive.

Key Lets His Horse All of the Thinking

By Steve Cady

ORE, May 20 (NYT).—Mrs. Penny Tweedy said it all in
 art words at the champagne party in the pressbox after
 her smashing success in yesterday's Preakness: "We got
 and one to go."
 brash Meadow Stable colt, managed by Mrs. Tweedy, had
 the second part of the triple crown to his Kentucky
 Derby of two weeks ago. Only the Belmont Stakes remain.
 said Mrs. Tweedy, turning to Lucien Laurin, the winning
 jockey, "It's up to these two men to go
 it."

It's "way was to go
 on the clubhouse turn
 from last to first
 turn field. Asked how
 let him know he
 run, Turcotte replied:
 and myself, I guess we
 a bit."

Secretariat sent his mount
 on the turn, some of
 the record crowd of
 100,000.
 I don't go around
 led a man who hadn't
 slow 25-second
 time for the first quarter on the tote board.
 the colt they call Big Boy went to the lead early in the
 into the winner's circle and, as one admirer suggested
 of "All the way this year, baby," a long way toward
 ple crown sweep in 25 years. It was so easy that Turcotte
 to touch his wonder horse's expensive hide with the whip.
 let his horse roll on the first turn even if it meant
 a by going wide.

But my colt has been getting sharper and sharper. He
 off with me yesterday morning just galloping two miles.
 turn him loose because they were really slowing it down
 disclosed that he had "turned my horse's head out as
 he spotted some overly ambitious photographers at the
 Pimlico stretch and that he had glanced over his right
 the backstretch to check the progress of the other horses.
 Who's There?
 s check back whenever I hear a whip crack or a horse
 Turcotte said.
 the whip-cracking Turcotte heard yesterday was done by
 by Jr., aboard Sigmund Sommer's Sham.
 Derby, Sham had had the lead turning for home, and
 had nailed him in the stretch.
 it was Secretariat in front with a hand-ride through
 and Sham, under heavy left-handed whipping, trying
 to catch him.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

| OAT'S GAMES | |
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| NEW YORK | 100-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100 |
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